INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 138 BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 8 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
9 June	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,602
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera x ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..		16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Narkunda x ..		16,086

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928.		
14th June	Manora ..	7,888
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
29th „	†China ..	Straits & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
2nd Aug.	Nalders ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th May	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Hakusan Maru 14th June
Kitano Maru 28th June
Haruna Maru 12th July.

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Atsuta Maru 13th June.
Kashima Maru 27th June.

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Korea Maru 26th June
Shinyo Maru 10th July.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	20th June
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	5th July
*Tacoma Maru..	12th July	22nd „
Indus Maru ..	24th „	5th August

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

186-497. Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY; Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
13th June	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
15th „	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
20th „	Khandala ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

Swami Vivekananda

A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

Six editions of Swami Vivekanand's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this, the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work by his celebrated disciple Sister Nivedita.

Seventh Edition

With Two Portraits and Appreciations.

Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8-0.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

Raja Ram Mohun Roy.
Sarojini Naidu.
Sir J. C. Bose.
Dr. P. C. Ray.
Dr. Annie Besant.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha.
Sir William Wedderburn.
Madan Mohan Malaviya.
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Indian National Evolution. By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I R." Rs. 2-8.

The Mission of Our Master. Essays and Discourses. By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers every thing best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21072.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ...	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province nd are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to

The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

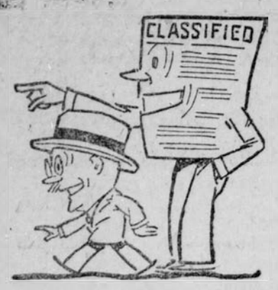
Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....



Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—STUDENTS, failed in Matric or School Final for Sub-Overseer Course 1-1/4 years, Overseer Course 1-1/4 years. Prospectus from MANAGER, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Desai Falia, Broach.
A R949

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY for Bombay Daily Paper, good and efficient SUB-EDITOR and experienced REPORTER. Salary according to qualification. Apply Box No. 2146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 961

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications Must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard.
A 30483

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For vegetarians at Chowpaty Seaface in Baboolal Mansion, 1st and 2nd floor with or without garage. Rent Rs. 165—155 and 25 respectively.
C R957

TO LET—Comfortable airy double ROOMS, on third floor, Gulamhusen Building, Lal Bag, Parel. Rent reasonable. Apply ALADIN GULAMHUSEN, Chakla, Bombay 3.
C R946

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—Regarding Fortune, Consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

WITHIN 40 DAYS—Leprosy radically cured. Treatment internal and external. Blood purified. Price of pills Rs. 10 refundable if unsuccessful. Apply Box No. 2145 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R951

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal.
M R948

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

WHEN You buy a FEDERAL TRUCK, you buy real Truck, not a converted Passenger Car. Write us for full particulars and our best allowance upon your old Truck in part exchange. Hire purchase terms. G. MACKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 30506

FOR SALE.

SUMMER SUITS!

KAKOMI lightweight cotton Tweeds are ideal for summer suits. They have the distinctive appearance of the best woollen Tweeds. As. 13|6 per yard. 27 inches wide. Send for samples.

CLOTHING THE SERVANTS.

Buying clothes for your servants is never a pleasure. Make it an infrequent necessity by buying KAKOMI. These fabrics "will" stand hard wear and constant washing. Ready made Achkans from Rs. 4|2|- each—Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

THE BED BEAUTIFUL.

Sleep between KAKOMI sheets—sheets of fine texture—of astonishing durability. Samples and prices of sheets, pillow cases, counterpanes and mattress cloths will gladly be sent on request.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

Beautify your home with Kakomi Durries—just the shades you have been looking for, and far better value than the bazaar made article. From Rs. 2|3|- per square yard. Send for details.

BRIGHTER TABLES.

Give a cheerful note to your table settings by using snow white KAKOMI table-linen. Table cloths in four patterns, from Rs. 2|-. Serviettes to match, Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. Send for samples.

THIS HOT WEATHER.

Here's the ideal material for your office shirts—cheap, strong serviceable Twill 30 inches wide at As. 8|6 per yard, with KAKOMI quality woven right into the fabric.

KAKOMI Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY.
CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PREMIER EVENT OF 1928—A nickel or a golden beautiful wrist watch or a big alarm timepiece distributed absolutely free on terms to your door. Send only Re. 1/- by money order even before your turn your eyes. No V. P. The MINERVA STORES, Cuttack.
T 30503

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING.
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21984.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders
(Family suites with bath available)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column, Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

Modified upto the 27th January 1926.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, modified upto the 27th January, 1926, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the day of August, 1928, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, in respect of each of the following streets namely:

(1) Gunpowder Road from Reay Road to Mahtarpakhady Road including the Branch running southwards from Mahtarpakhady Cross Lane to Dockyard Road.
(2) Mahtarpakhady Road from Gunpowder Road to Mazgaon Road.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Dated this 7th day of June, 1928.
30525

NOTICE

Messrs. SHIVRAMDAS KEDIA & CO., are appointed agents of the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (Motor Car and Accident Department) and are prepared to accept all classes of Insurance on behalf of the Company at favourable rates.
30516

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THREE 64 FT. OVERALL GIRDER SPANS FOR THE SUKKER BRIDGE.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 24th July, 1928, for the supply of the above noted steel girders F. O. R. Gadarwada carriage to be paid at Railway Material Rates by tendering firms.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for spans for the Sukker Bridge." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. The tender form with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1928.
30520

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD OF RS.150.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO. LTD., offer a REWARD OF RS. 150 for information, which will lead to the conviction of any person or persons for interfering with any of the Company's Street Pillars and cutting the Company's lead covered cables in such pillars. Only one reward is offered and will be paid on conviction to the first person or persons giving the necessary information to the Company.
30537

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public of F and G Wards that the work of taking preliminary Census of Moslem Girls upto 10 years of age residing in both the wards as authorised by the Municipal Corporation Resolution No. 13831 of 15th March, 1928, and as required by the Education Department Notification No. 236 of 28th September, 1923, (Rule No. 5) will commence from MONDAY, the 9th July, 1928. The office of the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, for taking the necessary census is located in the Textile Institute Building, Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay No. 12. The public, especially the Mohmedan community is requested to co-operate with the Attendance Officer, and his staff.

D. G. DALVI,
Chairman, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, dated 5th day of June, 1928.
30532

LEGAL NOTICES.

AMATION

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1928 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1928.
N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.
30529

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Incorporated Certified Accountants.
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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
THE CIRCUS
It's Funny Enough to make a Lion roar—and you too!
The Film that Compelled the
PRINCE OF WALES
to laugh continuously for an hour and a half in London!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE
BOY OF MINE
Poignant story of a Man who was a
SUCCESS AS A HUSBAND
BUT
FAILURE AS A FATHER
AND
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
RECOMPENSE
WITH
MARIE PREVOST
AND
MONTE BLUE

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS
TOM MI
AND
TONY
THE WONDER HORSE
IN
THE LAST OF THE DUANES
A STIRRING TALE OF THE TEXAS RANGERS.

TO-NIGHT 5-30, 8 and 10-30
Don't Forget to see This Master-piece Film production in 12 Rapturous Reels
THE
THIEF OF BAGDAD
With
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
AT
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.
128, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN SECOND-HAND MOTOR-CARS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) on the premises of Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji and Sons at New Queen's Road, the following motor-cars:—

Seven seater, 8 cylinder "Oldsmobile", seven seater, 4 cylinder "Wolseley," "Napier" closed car, "Fiat" touring car, "Berliet" landaulette, "Monitor" touring, 6 cylinder "Stude-baker", "Itala" landaulette, "Citroen" touring, "Rover" touring, "Clement Bayard" touring, "Ford" landaulette, "Overland" 4 touring motor-cars.

All the above cars are in good running order and can be inspected on the premises after 9-30 a.m.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
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LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
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Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEARISH WEEKLY REPORT:—HEAVY REALISING—KALL STREET AND SOUTH SOLD—FUTURES 33 TO 29 POINTS LOWER

New York, June 6.

The New York futures market opened steady and prices improved some 3 points during the first 15 minutes. The weekly weather report was much better rthan average anticipation and induced considerable realising. There was increased selling from Wall Street and South selling and the market closed at a decline of 33 to 29 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 30 points to 29.85c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 30 points and Spot Cotton prices were lowered by 30 points to 20.33c.

Although general sentiment still continues bullish and higher prices are confidently looked for, the professional element remains bearish and South is inclined to sell at present level of prices. There is considerable improvement in Texas and if weather continues favourable, there is no justification for any sustained advance.

Scattered Selling—Weather forecast favourable—Futures 10 to 11 points lower.

INCREASED SELLING PRESSURE.

New York, June 6.

New York was easy on increased selling purersure, stimulated by more favourable weather and Southern selling. (Reuter.)

SPECULATIVE SELLING.

New York, June 6.

Messrs Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable as under:—

"Weekly weather report better than expected. Think that selling largely speculative. Opinion unchange."

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, June 6.

October Higher 20.91—.03 (at 10.13 a.m.) lowest 20.54—.34 (at 2-54 p.m.)

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The Weekly Weather Report issued in America on June 6 states that the weather in the cotton belt on the whole has been fairly favourarble in the most part of sections.

HEAVY REALISING.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 6th inst.:—

Heavy realising for faourable weekly Government weather report.

TENDENCY UNCERTAIN

New York, June 7.

"Government weather report generally favourable in Western Belt, unfavourable in the East of Mississippi; market tendency uncertain but do not look for any material decline. Think advantage should be taken of the decline to buy."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 6.

July	20.36—.30
October	20.55—.33
December	20.39—.31
January	20.30—.29
March	20.25—.30
Middling Spot	20.85—.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 6.

July	20.18—.30
October	20.00—.30
Middling Spot	20.33—.30

NEW YORK.

New York, June 6.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	20.65
October	20.86
January	20.59
New York, Noon Call.—	
July	20.45
October	20.67
January	20.42
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.—	
July	20.50
October	20.35
January	20.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 7,000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 10,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 6-6-28	8172000	12765000
,, Yesterday do	7000	7000
Exports to date do	6832000	10488000
Stock at Ports 25-5-28	1299000	1667000
,, Interior Towns do	588000	656000
,, Liverpool 4-6-28	893000	1349000
Visible Supply 2-6-28	3569000	4825000
Quantity in Sight do	13789000	18480000

LIVERPOOL.

SCATTERED SELLING—WEATHER FORECAST FAVOURABLE—FUTURES 10 TO 11 POINTS LOWER

Liverpool, June 6.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet but steady at a decline of 10 points and eased off further 3 points on scattered selling. There was no inclination to operate as weather forecast was favourable. Later on prices steadied and the market closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Spot sales amounted to 5,000 Bales and prices declined 20 points to 11.48d. per lb.

Empire futures closed 13 to 12 points and Egyptians closed 14 to 10 points lower.

WARM WEATHER NEEDED.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following vable from Liverpool dated 6th inst.:—

Weekly weather report fairly favourable. Warm dry weather needed.

WEATHER IMPROVING.

Liverpool, June 6.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt and Alabama.

(2) Scattered selling. Weather improving.

MARKET HIGH ENOUGH.

Liverpool, June 6.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable (5-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weather market; think unless conditions became funfavourable market high enough at present, but expect higher prices later; would buy on setbacks."

MATERIAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Liverpool, June 6.

Messrs. Drenuan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

Liverpool, June 6.

(y) "Weekly weather report better than expected. weevil less than expected; curtailment fall river continues."

(2) "Selling on anticipation material crop improvement; prefer purchases weak markets."

SOUTH SELLING FREELY

Liverpool, June 6.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables foom their Liverpool friends:—

10-00 a.m.:—"Light to moderate rains Eastern Belt, Alabama."

4-55 p.m.:—"Weekly weather report favourable, but warm; dry weather is needed."

9-00 p.m.: "Wall Street and South selling freely; small demand."

MAY/JUNE V.S. JULY/AUGUST.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee quote the following from a Liverpool Market Report dated 15th ultimo.:—

"When skies clear and fields begin to look promising there is apt to be a swing in sentiment towards lower prices. It will be well, however, to weigh the position carefully before surrendering to such a natural tendency, May and June weather may be so favourable as to inspire belief in a large yeild, but July and August with the weevil menace which they bring may change the whole picture" says one of our American friends. We fully share this view and while it is quite possible that some further liquidation will follow with satisfactory weather, this selling is bound to improve the technical position.

MESSRS. THOMAS SMITH AND CO., REPORTS.

Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co. New York, estimate crop condition up to the end of May, at 68.8 per cent. increase in acreage at 9.1 per cent. and a total crop of 14,500,000 B/s., against their estimate last year for same peiod, condition 74 per cent. and a total crop 14,800,000 B/s. Last year the planting was not so backward as is generally admitted to-day moreover between the Government's first condition report up to 25th July and the final up to 25th September, there was a deterioration of 15.3 per cent. Considering the month of May usually a favourable weather period, the condition of 69 per cent as estimated by several private authorities is a poor one.

The following table shows the usual deterrioration that has taken place in past years:—

	25th June	25th Sept.	Decline.
1926 (Big crop year)	75.4	59.5	15.9 p.c.
1925	75.9	53.8	22.1 p.c.
1924	71.2	55.4	15.8 p.c.
1923* (Boll-weevil year)	69.9	49.5	20.4 p.c.
1922* (do)	71.2	50.0	21.2 p.c.
1921* (do.)	69.2	42.2	27 p.c.

Thus, during the last six years, there is an average deterioration of 20.6 per cent from June condition to September. The continued rains in Eastern and Central Belts are more conducive to the propagation of Boll weevils rather than plants. There were such rains in May and June during the Boll-weevil years of 1921/22/23

It may be between now and the 25th June, any advance will have to encounter July New York "long" liquidation, on the other hand the certified stock in New York is about one lac bales and there does not appear to be much likelihood of heavy tenders.

The weakness of Wall Street may temporarily depress the market somewhat further, but we do not look for any material decline. We think advantage should be taken of all weak spots to effect purchases as we during the next few months look for much higest prices.

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED BUSINESS STEADY LIVERPOOL OPENING. CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, June 7.

Following the decline of 30 points in New York futures, our market opened Rs. 5/ lower with Broach J/A. at Rs. 389/. Prices decline to Rs. 388/8, but recovered on scattered buying. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 10 points against an expectation of 14 points and prces after improving to Rs. 390/4 close at 4 p.m. as under. Sewri Market is

Broach J/A.	389/12
Broach A/M.	395
Oomra July	355/8
Oomra D/J.	362
Bengal July	328
Bengal D/J.	329

closed to-day.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7.

June	234.00—3.00
September	239.80—2.80
December	243.10—2.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 6.

	Opening	Closing
June		11.07—.10
July	11.01	11.04—.10
August		10.99—.11
September		10.96—.11
October	10.89	10.92—.11
November		10.85—.11
December		10.84—.11
January	10.82	10.84—.11
February		10.84—.11
March	10.84	10.84—.11
April		10.83—.10
May	10.84	10.84—.10
June		10.83—.10
Middling Spot		11.48—.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 6.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales

Sales on Speculation 200 bales

Sales of East Indian Cotton nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 6.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.35—.15
Scinde, Fine	8.60—.15
Scinde, Superfine	8.85—.15
Bengal, Good	8.10—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	8.35—.15
Bengal, Fine	8.60—.15
Oomra, Good	8.66—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.95—.15
Oomra, Fine	9.25—.15
Broach, Fully Good	9.85—.15
Broach, Fine	10.10—.15
Broach, Superfine	10.35—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 6.

June	21.01—.24
July	21.11—.14
August	21.10—.14
September	21.25—.01
October	21.45—.14
November	21.45—.10
December	21.35—.10
January	21.35—.10
February	21.35—.10
March	21.33—.07
April	21.33—.07
May	21.33—.07
June	21.33—.07
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	21.70—.10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay, June-July shipment sellers £9-12-6

Castorseed, Bombay, June-July shipment sellers £17-15-0

Rapeseed, Toria, tone, shipment sellers £19-5-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 6.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt. July-August delivery sellers 29-6

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt, Sept.-December delivery sellers 30-3

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, June 7.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

London Ready	27	11	0
London Forward	27	10	0
American Cent	60	11	0
China Opening	2	8	14
China Closing	2	8	11
Ready	62	3	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Jaith	62/12	62/12	62/3	62/3
Ashad	62/14	62/14	62/5	62/5
Tejimundi	1/5			
Sawan	62/12	62/12	62/3	62/3
Tejimundi	2/3			

GOLD.

Ready	21/5-1/2
Jaith	21/5-1/2
Ashad	21/6/9
National City	21/9

Tone of Silver.—Weak. China bought. Sellers came in after fixing. There are no buyers in the market except at 1/8 under the quotation. Market depends upon China.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 7.

B. C. RATES:—
T T 1|5 15|16.
D D 1|5 31|32.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1|6
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 June|Oct.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 November.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|32
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 June.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 July|Sept.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 273-1|2.
Bank's buying T T 272-1|2
Bank's buying D D 271-1|2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 267-1|2.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 922
Bank's buying D D 934.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128-1|4.
Bank's buying 60 Days 124-3|4.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 140-3|4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 185.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 154-3|4.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-3|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.83-1|4 6th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|8-7|8 7th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 6th inst
London|Paris 124.10 6th inst.
London|Belgium 34.975 6th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.32-1|2 6th inst
London|Italy 92.70 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 6th inst. £4|4|11; 5th inst. £4|4|11.
Silver London Ready 6th inst. 27-13|16; 5th inst. 27-5|8.
Silver London Forward 6th inst. 27-11|16; 5th inst. 27 7|16.
Silver New York Ready 6th inst. 60-3|4 5th inst 60 9|16.
London Discounts 3 Mos 6th inst. 3-13|16 p.c. 5th inst. 3 13|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6th inst. 4-1|32 p.c. 5th inst. 4 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent; 3 mos 4-1|2 per cent; 6 mos 4 per cent 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 7.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	588	302,987	311,274
Central India	151	290,803	284,164
Barsi and Nagar	733	303,871	193,751
Hyderabad-Gaorani	159	114,644	67,436
Berar	1,410	715,053	558,696
Central Provinces	487	300,959	226,694
Total Oomras	3,528	2,028,317	1,342,009
Dholera	1,586	245,182	161,043
N.-W. Provinces	117	64,033	57,022
Rajputana	115	50,125	50,176
Sind-Punjab	.....	135,978	114,283
Broach	840	264,527	230,749
Coompta and Dharwar	1,053	109,776	104,186
Westerns-Northerns	411	35,344	48,352
Cocanada			403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	28,600	19,325
Persian	.....	4,792	4,029
American	.....	77,456	236,584
Egyptian and African	.....	60,489	69,632
Comda, Burma and other sorts	.....	69	252
Total	7,650	3,104,688	27,38,045

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LONG LIQUIDATION IN MILL SHARES.

TATA IRON STEADY.

Bombay, June 7.

MILL SHARES.

Gloomy cloth market reports and easier raw cotton rates induced long liquidation in Mill Shares which suffered some decline. The sentiment was rather shaky and the tendency is uncertain.

Price Range.—B. Dyeing 911/4, 903/12, 905/-.
Fazal 876/4, 867/8, 87/4. Pearl 572/8, 568/12, 570.
Century 416/4, 412/8, 413/12.

MISCELLANEOUS:

There was small business in Tata Iron Shares. Defds. opened at Rs. 287/8, declined to Rs. 283/12 but improved to Rs. 290/- Ordinary opened at 78/4 and after declining to Rs. 77 closed at Rs. 78/6. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 372/8 but declined to Rs. 363/12. There was some recovery and closed at 366/4. Other scrips were quiet but steady with a small turnover.

The market will remain closed from to-morrow and will open on Tuesday the 12th inst:—

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928.)

Bombay, June 7.

Paid up.		Closing rates, Rs
100	Ahmed Advance	375
50	Apollo	6/8
500	Bombay Cotton	312/8
2200	Bombay Dyeing	905
200	Fazulbhoy	871/4
250	Century	413/12
100	Central India	503/12
500	Central India Pref.	491/4
100	Colaba Land	126/4
100	Coorla	167/8
100	Crescent	167/8
250	Currim	220
500	David	240
250	Dawn	575
200	Edward Sassoon	101/4
10	E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100	Elphinstone	16/4
50	Finlay	121/4
1000	F. Petit	3254
100	Globe	25
100	Gokak	121/4
100	Indian Bleaching	265
25	Central	26/4
100	Indore Malwa	367/8
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50	Kastoorchand	16
100	Khatau	87/8
100	Kohinoor	251/4
100	Laxmi Cotton	6,810
100	Madhavrao Sod.	8
100	Madhowji	90
100	Manekji Petit	1,600
100	Meyer Sassoon	81/4
100	Morarji	1555
200	New Great	272/8
100	New City	110
200	Pearls	570
100	Phoenix	385
250	Pahaney	253/12
1000	Sholapur	6810
2500	Simplex	158/2
50	Swan	121/4
100	Swadeshi	497/4
500	Tata Mill	71/4
500	Vishnu Cotton	2775

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1497/8
125	Imperial	373/12
50	India	91/4
£ 5	Eastern	94
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	902/8
100	Amritsar Patti	138
100	Cen. Prov. Ry.	101
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Ry.	91
100	Hoshiarpur	97/8
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	77
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97
100	Sialkote	102
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100	Upper Sindh	88/8
500	Tapti Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	116
100	Andhra Valley	727/8
100	Alcock	400
125	B. Burma	832/8
50	B. Burma No. 1	297/8
10	Br. India Insurance	7
50	B. Tramway	158/12
50	B. Tramway Pref	94/8
250	Bombay Steam	281/4
50	Bombay Telephone	50/12
10	Bundi Cement	24/2
250	Indian Cement	365
10	Central India Mining	18
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy	4/8
sh. 2	Do. Defd.	1/4
100	Katni Ordinary	260
40	Katni Deferred	890
25	New India Insur.	20/4
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord	15/12
10	" " Pref.	12/8
50	Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	92
10	Shivrajpur	37/8
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	78/6
30	Tata Iron Deferred	290
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	140
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	94/8
100	Tata Hydro	1116/4
100	Tata Oil	37
100	Tata Power Ord.	540
1000	Tata Power Pref.	925
15	Scindia Steam	14/8

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 7.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 75-7-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-1.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 106-7.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-10.

6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates: 18th June sett:—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-8-6; 1945-55 Rs. 106-8-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 7.

3 months 3-13/16 per cent.

6 Months 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money Call 5-3|4 to 6 per cent.

One month 5-1|4 per cent.

Three months 4-1|2 per cent.

Six months 4 per rent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 6.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £21 1-8

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £137

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1-2

National Bank £52 1-2

Eastern Bank £7 1-8

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £90 1-4

Conversion Loan £78

Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £103 3-8

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. £56

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61 1-2

Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £71 1-2

Consols £56 1-8

War Loan 5 per cent. £101 3-8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 6.

Demand Bills 487.75

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.):

	Amritsar June 5
Wheat Ready	4/4 4/9
Wheat Har	4/5-9
Wheat Assuj	4/11/3
Gram Ready	3/11 3/12
Gram Jeth	3/11/6
Gram Sawan	3/14/0
Gram Bhadon	3/15/9
Gram Assuj	4/1/0
Barley Ready	3/2
Barley Jeth	3/2
Barley Assuj	3/5/9
Rapeseed Ready	7/4 7/10
Rapeseed Bhadon	7/12

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In-full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 31st May Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	5,349	628,276	304,225
Japan & China	1,600	1,022,182	1,269,567
Coast Ports	210	21,944	18,009
Up-country by Rail		67,418	97,466
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	.....	42,334	43,605
Total	11,159	1,782,104	1,732,872

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

[illegible] our report this week [illegible] the changes in the [illegible] market:—

	[illegible]	July.	[illegible]	March
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—.10	—.15
Liverpool		July.	Jany.	March
30, 0.28		11.05	10.82	10.82
C. 6.28		11.04	10.84	10.84
		—.01	p..02	p..02

During the first part of the week the markets were very steady, in spite of the continued improved weather conditions, but for the last two days selling has increased, and it is quite possible that we shall see a small further decline before the next upward spurt. The weakness has been increased owing to tightness of money in America and to Wall Street operators entering the market on the Bear side. This morning we have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—"Selling on anticipation material crop improvement Prefer purchases in weak markets" With this opinion we agree, as we feel that with the crop in the sensitive condition that it is in, this season, there will be many opportunities of getting out with a profit later on, although it may go temporarily lower for the time being.

Indian Cotton has been quiet but very steady. The Offtake on the whole has been poor, but as arrangements presumably have been completed for the storing of Bombay's heavy stocks in the rainy season without much difficulty, the necessity of parting with stocks has been postponed or removed and holders have maintained their ideas of prices. Demand from Europe has been small, but the past week was a holiday week in covering countries The East has shown more signs buying Indian Cotton during the past few days and we understand that considerable sales have been effected for China and Japan Much will depend on the requirements of Japan during the coming months.

The Mill Strike shews no sign at present of terminating.

At present we cannot hold any strong views, but we are inclined to favour purchases in weak markets.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 6.

Silver—Small offerings. China small buyer. Market quietly steady.

Spot	27 13-16
Forward	27 11-16

LINSEED.

London, June 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, June-July shipment sellers £18-0-0

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton Arriving Hull paid £15-15-0

Linseed, Bombay, June-July shipment sellers £18-13-9

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 6.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 15-9-16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4 10 1-2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 6.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1-4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3 13-16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1-32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 6.

T T Berlin on London 20.43 1-2
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09 7-8
T T Brussels on London 34.98
T T Madrid on London 20.24
T T Milan on London 92.72
T T Berne on London 25.33
T T Paris on London 124.17
T T London on Prague 164.68

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta,—

July-Sept. per cwt.	13-3
Oct./Dec. per cwt.	13 4 1-2
C and F Bombay,—	
July/Sept. per cwt,	13 3 1-2
C and F Karachi,—	
July/Sept. per cwt,	13 4 1-4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot, sellers 9 3-8d.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 6.

Copper, English Best Selected, £67 5-8
Copper Braziers, £76 1-2
Yellow Metal £65 1-2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21 7-8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13 3-8
Tin, English Ingots, £223 1-4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June, 6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., June shipment sellers 51

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, June-July shipment sellers 59-9

Wheat, South Australian, June-July shipment sellers 54

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, June-July shipment sellers 53-6

RAW COTTON SITUATION

MESSRS VURDHMAN AND CO'S VIEWS

Bombay, June 1.

AMERICA.

During the early days of the last week prices were stimulated by reports of excessive rains, but since then long liquidation predominated and a nett decline of 20 points is evidenced in New York July position.

The weather during the most part of the past week has been decidedly unfavourable, additional heavy rains have fallen in Central and Eastern Belts where not wanted followed by cooler weather and many reports have been received that fields will be grassy at the expense of plants' growing. These reports induced the cotton market to verge upon a state of Hyperaesthesia. This is a medical term describing a condition of excessive sensibility and exalted sensation in which patients have been known to scream violently when only the skin has been touched. The alienists tell us that it is futile to reason with those who are suffering from this malady and that a cure can only be effected by time. The same is the situation in American Cotton to-day. With a strong statistical situation and unfavourable start for the New Crop, bulls are confident of materially higher prices and any adverse crop factor readily hardens prices. Although the general sentiment is for higher prices in the long run, professional operators are trying to depress prices with an idea of securing large contracts at a lower level when tired bulls unload their floating long interest.

At present the average idea of the crop is in the neighbourhood of 14-1/2 million bales, but when we ponder over the technical situation we cannot but feel bullish as May-end crop out-look is mostly marred in the following months by excessive heat and Boll-weevils. There is scarcity of contracts and the present lethargy state may continue for some-time and may result in temporary declines, but we think that possibilities of the situation favour constructive side and advise purchases on all dips for a long pool.

BOMBAY.

In the absence of any new development, the local market showed more enthusiasm and registered a rise of Rs. 5 in Broach July-August contract.

The general sentiment is inclined to look for higher prices and sellers are difficult to find. Already the speculative interest is short in the local market against purchases of American cotton. The strike situation does not show change and although settlement does not look like in the near future, operators are aware that, all bearish causes are well discounted. As a matter of fact there are more buyers and while the immediate future largely depends upon monsoon and should we get an early break and if prices decline, we strongly advise purchases.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1,000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail).

Week ending 2nd June 1928.	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	97	13,789	18,481
Receipts at U. S. Ports	57	8,237	12,731
Exports from America—			
To Great Britain	12	1,354	2,478
To Continent	85	4,516	6,046
To Japan, Canada, etc.	29	1,121	1,952
Total	126	7,021	10,476
Worlds Spinners Takings of American cotton	249	13,702	15,952
Deliveries to Spinners—			
Great Britain (All kinds)	31	3,287	2,699
Visible Supply—			
Stocks at American Ports		1,214	1,569
Stocks at American Interior Towns		599	611
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,756	2.658
Total		3,569	4,841
Last week		3,711	5,016
Difference on week		—142	—175
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		893	1,514

	This week.	Last week.
Exports of American cotton to India	300	Nil.
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st August,	68,700	68,400

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 7.

Wheat	8,898 cwts.
Linseed	15,979 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	450 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,418 ,,
Poppyseed	913 ,,
Groundnuts	7,330 ,,
Castorseed	5,861 ,,
Rice	14,489 ,,
Myrabolams	2,023 ,,
Cottonseed	7,410 ,,
Mowraseed	5 ,,
Gram	1,979 ,,
Jowar	5,079 ,,
Barley	1,910 ,,
Pulses	1,371 ,,
Coal	210 Tons.

BAY DEPRESSION

DEVELOPMENT INTO STORM

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON ACTIVE

POONA, June 7.

The Bay depression has developed into a storm and is centred this morning about a hundred miles to the west of Akyab. It has given some heavy falls of rain in Arakan and is now moving towards the coast between Akyab and Cox's Bazaar. The Arabian Sea monsoon remains active on the west coast, and has feebly extended into Hyderabad and Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Kumaon Hills, Konkan Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and South Malabar and local in Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces West, Central Provinces, East Coorg and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Punjab East and North, Central Provinces West, and Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts are.—Mergui, Bassein, Diamond Island and Yamethin one inch each. Tavoy two; Amherst three; Kyaukpyu and Akyab seven; Cox's Bazar two. Chittagong three-quarters; Barisal a half, Burdwan three; Dinajpur and Hukitola one; Maya Dumka and Mainpuri a half; Mukteswar one; Agra, Saugar, and Jagdalpur quarter; Pendra and Kanker a half; Ratnagiri three. Karwar four; Marmagao and Ahmednagar one and a half; Bijapur two; Belgaum one; Raichur three-quarters; Mercara one and a half; Mangalore three. Calicut two; Cochin and Goalpar a half; and Kurnool three-quarters.

Forecast.—An increase in Upper Burma, and Assam an extense in Bengal.

Heavy rainfall Warning.—Heavy rain is likely to continue on the Arakan Coast the next twentyfour hours, but is now unlikely Orissa.

Forecast of monsoon rainfall for 1928.—The monsoon rainfall likely to be normal or in excess in the Peninsula and North-west India.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

GENERAL RAIN IN MALABAR.

Bombay, June 7.

The Arabian Sea monsoon remains active on the west coast and has feebly extended into Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, Hyderabad South, the Bombay Deccan, the Konkan and the Kumaon Hills, and local rain in the United Provinces West, the Central Provinces East and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab East and North, the Central Provinces West, Coorg and the Madras coast north. Skies are moderately clouded in the Peninsula, Gujrat, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Temperatures were below normal in the United Provinces and the east Punjab. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 111 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast.—Some extension in the Deccan.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Jhansi	0.04"
Agra	0.19"
Mainpuri	0.48"
Hissar	0.12"
Akola	0.06"
Saugor	0.22"
Jubbulpore	0.06"
Nagpur	0.03"
Raipur	0.04"
Ratnagiri	2.89"
Marmugao	1.70"
Karwar	4.49"
Ahmednagar	1.57"
Sholapur	0.11"
Bijapur	1.32"
Belgaum	0.96"
Bangalore	0.03"
Mangalore	3.93"
Calicut	1.75"
Cochin	0.60"
Trivandrum	0.14"
Coimbatore	0.07"

Bombay.—Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Colaba Point	0.01"
J. J. Hospital	Nil
St. George's Hospital	,,

Maximum temperature 93 deg. (4 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 83 deg. (4 deg. above normal).

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

For the 6th June 1928.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Wednesday, the 6th of June 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended into the Bombay Deccan and has given heavy rain in the south Konkan. No information is available this morning from Karwar where seven inches of rain had fallen till last evening. The Bay depression which is now centred near Lat. 18 deg. and Long. 90 deg. may develop into a storm and move in some northerly direction. Yesterday's disturbed conditions over the Punjab have caused extensive dustsforms in north-west India with thundershowers along and near the Punjab-Kumaon hills.

Forecast.—An increase of rain round the head of the Bay and along and near the western Himalayas, and an extension into the Central Provinces.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Burma; Port Blair has had 3.7", Mergui 4.3", Tavoy 1.9", Amherst 4.5", Bassein 3.1", Diamond Island 4.3", Kyaukpyu 1.6", Akyab 2.0", Yamethin 3.9", Monywa 0.7" and Bhamo 1.8". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Upper Burma. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal and the minimum lower than usual in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, locally in Bengal and Bihar, and at a few station in Assam; Dhubri has reported 1.3", Berhampur 0.6", Darjeling 0.5", Balasore 1.3", Cuttack 0.5", Chaibasa 1.7", Ranchi 1.0", Purnea 0.7", and Patna 1.1". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Assam, and above it in Chota Nagpur. Minimum temperature was below normal in Chota Nagpur. Sambalpur recorded the highest maximum temperature of 107 deg. yesterday afternoon.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the Kumaon hills, local rain in the United Provinces West and Central India East, and a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East; Bareilly has 1.0", Mussooree 1.5", Chakrata 0.8" and Nowgong 1.1". Skies are clear in Central India West, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in most of the Central Provinces, and above it in the United Provinces. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in the United Provinces East, and the maximum above it in the Central Provinces East; the minimum was below normal in the United Provinces West and Central India East, and above it in Berar and the Central Provinces West. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 deg. at Chanda.

Northwest India.—Local rain has fallen in the Punjab East and North and on the Punjab hills, and a few falls have occurred in the Punjab Southwest; Meerut has had 1.3", Ambala 0.6", Ludhiana 0.5", Simla 0.7" and Khushab 0.3". Skies are clear in Sind, Baluchistan the North-West Frontier Province and the west and north Punjab, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the Punjab. Maximum temperature was above normal in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, and the minimum below it in the Punjab East and North. the highest maximum temperature in the division was 116 deg. recorded at Peshawar.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar, and a few falls are reported from Hyderabad South and the Madras Coast North; Ratnagiri has reported 2.0", Marmagao 4.9", Ahmednagar 2.7", Sholapur 0.8", Bijapur 0.7", Belgaum 0.9", Goabarra 0.6" Mangalore 2.3" Calicut 1.2" Cochin 1.3" and Mercara 0.6". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad South. Hanamkonda recorded the highest maximum temperature of 107 deg. yesterday afternoon.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 7.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 7th June 1928 Colaba Point 0.01, Fort 0.00, J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 0.01, Fort 0.07, J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 0.20, Fort 0.81, J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total for the corresponding period of 1923 Colaba Point 0.00, Fort 0.00, J. J. Hospital 0.00.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 7th June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.609 inches (.090 below normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.587 inches (.090 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.020 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.4 degrees (3.8 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.9 degrees (3.8 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 p.c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 62 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 120 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01.

Total rainfall during the month 0.01.

Total rainfall during the year 0.02.

Weather remarks.—Lightning at distance.

PROTECTION AGAINST CHOLERA

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY

Bilivaccin is a remarkable French discovery based on the researches of Prof. Besredka of the famous Pasteur Institute of Paris. A Bilivaccin Tablet taken each day on three successive mornings serves as a protection for one year against cholera, typhoid and dysentry. It is already patronised by the British Army Medical Service and the War Office, the French Army, Navy and the Ministry of Colonies, the American and Belgian Red Cross, Russian Health Departments and the Directors of Public Health, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, etc. It is also appreciated by the League of Nations. No medicine can boast of such testimonials. It is the duty of every one concerned to take advantage of this tablet and protect life from the ravages of cholera, dysentry and typhoid. Apply to the Agent, G. Loncatos, 17, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

KING'S BIRTHDAY AND DEPRESSED CLASS

Under the auspices of the Servants of Somvanshiya Society, a public meeting of the members of the depressed classes was held at B. I. T. Chawls, Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay on Sunday under the Presidentship of Mr. R. S. Nekajey, to celebrate the King's "Birthday" Resolutions were passed congratulating His Majesty, on His Birthday, praying for long life for their Majesties and the members of the Royal Family, and assuring His Majesty of the depressed class "Loyalty to the British Raj" and requesting the City Improvement Trust Board to reduce the rent of the single room tenement in the B. I. T. Chawls to Rs. 5 as Government had done in the case of Development chawls at Worli and other places.

HOME FOR THE STREET BLIND WOMEN OF BOMBAY

A sum of Rs. 4,036-2-9 has been collected at Matheran in aid of the above Fund; by way of a play staged in its aid by the Oriental Dramatic Amateur Co., Box Collections on the Blind Day—Sunday May 27th and donations. The following is the list of donors:—

THROUGH MRS. A. P. SABAVALA.

H. H. Rani of Rajpipla Rs. 100/, Mr. M. H. Ghandy Rs. 100/, From Rajastan Rs. 100/, Mr. Bejonji Hodivala Rs. 100/, Mr. Bomanji Dalal Rs. 100/, Mess Coverbai Mama Rs. 50/, H. H. Raja of Dhar Rs. 50/, Mr. Laldas Maghunlal Rs. 51/, Mr. and Mrs. Sorab P. C. Shroff Rs. 50/, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah Rs. 51/, Mr. Sorab Lalkaka and family Rs. 30/, Mr. Kekoo Lalkaka Rs. 25/, Mr. Meghjee Laljee Rs. 25/, Thanks Giving Rs. 25/, In memory of my Mother Rs. 25/, Mr. A. M. Kajiji Rs. 25/, Mr. C. M. Cursetji Rs. 25/, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Panday Rs. 25/, Mrs. Dinshaw Vakil Rs. 25/, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Vakil Rs. 20/, Mess Soonabai J. Readymoney Rs. 20/, Sums under Rs. 25/, Rs. 85/.

THROUGH MISS B. A. ENGINEER.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Mehta Rs. 51/, Mr. Kaikobad J. Mody Rs. 30/, Mrs. Manekbai A. Dubash Rs. 25/, Mr. Shantilal Mathuradas Rs. 25/, Sums under Rs. 25/, Rs. 50/, Rs. 1,288/.

Blind Day Box Collection Rs. 1,125-2-9, Proceeds of the play held in aid of the Fund Rs. 1,623-0-0, Rs. 4,036-2-9.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR'S DONATION

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., gave Rs. 250 towards the full expenses of the play staged on the 20th May at Readymoney House, Matheran in aid of the Fund.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sind.—Water-supply for drinking adequate. Locusts appeared in parts of Larkana, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah and caused slight damage to cotton pods in the last named district.

Gujarat.—Slight rain during week in Surat District. Water-supply for irrigation deficient in parts of Surat.

Konkan.—Slight rain during week in Kanara and Ratnagiri. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Thana and Kolaba.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Slight rain during week. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar, and that for drinking inadequate in parts of East Khandesh, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar.

Southern Maratha Country States.—Slight rain during week. Supply of drinking water adequate except in Kundgol Taluka of Jamkhandi State.

Preparations for next season in progress everywhere. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	29 to 56
Gujarat	18 to 41
Konkan	22 to 37
Deccan	2 to 38
Karnatak	16 to 32

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 7.

Manora, Hudson, Karachi.
Bandra, Power, Busreh.
Rawalpindi, Redhead, London.

DEPARTURES.

June 8.

British Faith, Pritchard, Abadan.
Rawalpindi, Redhead, China.
Jalarashmi, Murray, Rangoon.
Polerie, Newton, Calcutta.

LOADING.

June 7.

Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.
Steamer Vita for Busreh.
Steamer British Sailor for Abadan.

S S Manora:—The M M Co's steamer Manora arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Faith:—The B O Co's steamer British Faith will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with ballast.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalarashmi will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Polerie:—The F F Cambell Co's steamer Polerie will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL.

S S Malwa:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Malwa is expected to arrive here to-day from China and Japan with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VULLEY MAHOMED AND DOST MAHOMED P. M. MUSLIM GIRLS' ORPHANAGE

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, May 4.

Mrs. Tudor, the wife of the Collector of Poona, paid a visit to the Vulleymahomed and Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed Muslim Girls' Orphanage on Monday, the 4th instant and she was received by Mr. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed, the Managing Trustee. The orphans sang a song of welcome in her honour. She inspected the building and was quite pleased with the arrangement made for the inmates. She was also very pleased with the education imparted to the orphans and the way they were looked after as they were in good and robust health. At present there are 82 girls in the orphanage and every arrangement is made to keep them healthy by giving them outdoor exercise. Mrs. Tudor was garlanded on her departure.

RANA PRATAP SINGH

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, June 4.

A public meeting of the citizens of Baroda was held to celebrate the birthday of Maharana Pratap Singh and to commemorate the Coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

A resolution was unanimously passed requesting his Highness the Maharana Saheb of Udaipur to arrange for a statue of Maharana Pratap Singh and to hold Pratap-Mela at Naldighati. The resolution is duly communicated to His Highness Maharana Saheb of Udaipur.

A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION

Purgative salts are condemned by many medical men who have nothing but praise for the vegetable laxative which is provided in its most perfect form in

LITTLE XALIVER PILLS

These little pills are tasteless and easily swallowed. They cleanse stomach and bowels perfectly, yet they never gripe or cause pain. Your nearest chemist sells them in sealed bottles at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them, and when once you have given them a trial you will never willingly accept any other remedy for Constipation.

3.

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And miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled astrologer of the East, Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 10000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

H. H. MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR

LOYAL SUBJECTS PAY HOMAGE

Among those who arrived on Thursday by the P. and O. boat "Rawalpindi" was His Highness the minor Maharajah of Bhavnagar with his two younger brothers and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani. There was an enormous gathering of subjects of the State at the Mole Station among those present being Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. G. B. Trivedi and Mr. Bhaskerrao Vithaldas. The Maharajah and his brothers received a rousing welcome and were profusely garlanded. His Highness and his brothers stayed at Taj Mahal Hotel on Thursday and left by a special train last night.

LOYAL SUBJECTS PAY HOMAGE

On the day of their arrival from England after a sojourn of three years His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and his two brothers Prince Nirmal Koomarsinhji and Prince Dharma Koomarsinhji were entertained at a brilliant garden party in the Vanita Vishram Compound, on Thursday evening, by Bhavnagri residents of Bombay. The spacious compound was gaily decorated with flags, buntings and festoons and more than 2,000 ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitation of the Reception Committee. A galaxy of ladies in shimmering sarees adorned the assemblage and added colour to the whole scene. The merchant community of Bombay was largely represented at the party.

RECEPTION.

Exactly at 6 p.m. His Highness who is still in his 'teens and possessed of a handsome personality arrived dressed in simple English style and turban; accompanied by his two brothers and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and were received by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Messrs. Motichand Kapadia, G. B. Trivedi, P. L. Mody and Mohanlal Dave, Secretaries. Amidst spontaneous cheers and music played by the scouts of the Lady Northcote Orphanage the guests were conducted to the dias specially erected for the purpose. Little girls of the Vanita Vishram School then sung welcome songs.

SIR LALLUBHAI EXTENDS WELCOME

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas on behalf of the Bhavnagari residents of Bombay accorded a hearty welcome to His Highness and guests. Naturally His Highness' absence from the State for 3 years had caused apprehensions in the minds of his subjects, but now they were all glad that their beloved Prince had come back to them benefited by Western education and contact with Western culture. His Highness' polished manners and pleasing behaviour on his arrival on the Mole had impressed those who had come to receive him and they hoped that with the advantage of Western education and study of social, educational and even sporting subjects His Highness' rule would prove beneficial to the subjects of the State. The people of Bhavnagar were greatly rejoiced at the safe arrival of His Highness in India.

In suitable words His Highness thanked the audience for the spontaneous welcome accorded to him. In a truly oriental fashion the Prince was then taken round by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and prominent persons were introduced to him.

After partaking of sumptuous refreshments the party broke up late in the evening.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR

NOTABLE ARRIVALS BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL

The P. and O. Co.'s mail boat s.s. "Rawalpindi" arrived from London in Bombay harbour on Thursday noon. Among the notable passengers were also H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Sir Francis and Lady Humphreys (British Ambassador at Kabul) and Sir P. Pattani. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar was profusely garlanded by his subjects, hundreds of whom had come from Bhavnagar to accord a hearty welcome.

HIGH COURT

MURDER OF PARAMOUR'S WIFE

RESULT OF DEEP-ROOTED JEALOUSY

For the heinous crime of murdering her rival in love, a woman named Devkabai was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur, and this was confirmed in appeal by Justices Patker and Murphy at the High Court.

Devkabai was a married woman, but had left her husband and was living as the kept mistress of the complainant Manappa. The complainant recently married a young girl named Somantrewa and since then had severed his connection with the accused who therefore threatened to wreak her vengeance on her innocent rival. In November last, the accused who occasionally sent eatables to the family of the complainant, sent a sweet-ball containing arsenic to the latter's wife who subsequently died from the effects of the poison.

The evidence showed that the accused had got the arsenic from a man whom she had given her gold necklace to keep the matter secret.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships, in appeal, held that the accused had committed a most heinous crime in a most callous manner in taking the life of a young girl in a fit of jealousy, but the fit was a long prolonged one and the jealousy was deep-rooted in her nature. Their Lordships held that the capital punishment was well deserved by the accused and dismissed her appeal.

QUALIFICATION OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a recent issue of a leading Law Journal, a correspondent while discussing as to what is a libel writes as follows:—

"It is a slander to say that a lawyer knows no more law than a cow, but you may call a Justice of the peace an ass or a blockhead with impunity, for no special ability is expected from a justice of the peace, and such words do not impeach his integrity or impute corruption".

Will not, Mr. Editor, this standard of ability and qualifications gladden the hearts of many of our justices of the peace and quiet their consciences?—Yours etc.

SOOTHING BALM.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ladies' meeting to consider Sharda Bill and Bardoli Satyagraha, Versova Road, Andheri, 5 p.m.

Harwood League—Attached Section vs. Police, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 9.

The s.s. "Malwa" with the mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Ulsters vs. R.A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 12.

Result of B.A. Examination, University Hall, 3 p.m.

Public meeting: Speeches on "Bardoli Satyagraha," at Versova Road, Andheri, 8-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 14.

Result of First LL.B. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 6th June, to 6 a.m. of 7th June:—

Small-pox attack 1, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, deaths 2; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 80. Total mortality this day last years was 69.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

Rev. Francis Balazs of Transylvania will deliver an address on "An enquiry into the meaning of Religion" to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, when all are cordially invited to attend.

NOMINATION OF ORDINARY FELLOW

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to nominate Dr. A. R. Normand to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Mr. Adarji Mernosji Masani, deceased.

RENT ACT BILL.

A meeting of the tenants of the Khatake Buildings, Kandewadi, will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when the Rent Act Bill of Mr. Bechar will be considered and supported.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb Sir Daulatsinhji Saheb of Limbdi who patronised the B. H. League in the year 1925 by giving a princely donation of Rs. 1,000 as patronship fees and Rs. 300 towards B. H. League's prize schemes for the year 1926, has been further pleased to send a donation of Rs. 200 towards Prize Schemes for the current year.

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagavat Geeta at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhottalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sabuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Karma Yoga in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street on Saturday next at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SEVA SADAN CLASSES.

The normal classes for training of Primary Marathi teachers, the Home Education Classes and the Industrial Section for women, conducted by the Seva Sadan, re-opened after the summer vacation on Wednesday (6th instant.) These classes are open to women of all castes and creeds. Subjects taught are, sewing and cutting, fancy embroidery, artistic paper flowery, first aid, home-nursing and hygiene, drawing, painting, singing, cookery, laudray, cane-work, English, Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu, etc. Women wishing to join are requested to register their names as early as possible at Harvery Road, Gamdevi.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI & CLERKS' UNION.

The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held on Sunday (the 10th inst.) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidentship of Dr. A. S. Pai.

SOLEMN THANKSGIVING HIGH MASS.

The whole Catholic Staff of the "Indian Radio Telegraph Co. Ltd." will offer a 1st Solemn Tranksgiving High Mass with Exposition, Sermon and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at St. Anne's Church, Nesbit Road, Byculla on Sunday (the 10th inst.) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

On this gorgeous day, Rev. Fr. Hoogwerf (S.J.) will preach an interesting Sermon.

PRESENTATION OF PURSE TO MR. Y. J. MEHERALLY.

The Bombay student world has been honoured by the election of Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally as the leader of the Youth Delegation to the World Peace Congress which meets in Holland in the ensuing August.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, of which Mr. Meherally is one of the Hon. Secretaries has, as a mark of tribute, decided to present him with a purse with a view to enable him to meet the expenses of his trip to Holland. Those who desire to contribute to the funds are requested to forward it to the Secretaries of the Bombay Students' Brothedhood, French Bridge Chowpatty.

MAHARASHTRA MITRA MANDAL.

A meeting of the Hindu residents of Dadar-Naigam will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. to protest against the policy of the Municipality in refusing to make arrangements for the Hindu religious education in Municipal Primary Schools in Bombay City.

SANITATION ROUND.

On behalf of the Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Sanitation Round will be arranged on Sunday, the 10th instant. The party will start from the Damodar Hall (Poibavdi, Parel) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) and will visit some insanitary places in the 'G' Ward. Those interested in the sanitation of the city are requested to attend the Round.

BABU PANNALAL POORANCHAND JAIN HIGH SHOOL.

Ten boys passed the Matriculation examination out of thirteen boys sent up from this school.

BOMPAY DOCK WORKERS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, the general meeting of the R.I.M. Branch will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-15 p.m. at the Elphinstone Circle Garden, opp: the Town Hall, to formulate and consider the demands to be submitted to the Dock authorities. Mr. F. J. Ginwala will preside and Messrs. Jhabvala, Bradley, Mirajkar and Dr. Choksey will address the meeting.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1928.

Some people—people in the public eye too—are singularly unfortunate. They get a reputation for being what they are not.

"Jix", the Home Secretary in the Baldwin Government, is supposed by many to be a dour, serious-minded person who takes life sadly.

* * *

The Home Secretary in a speech in mail week to an audience of British boys and girls protested strongly against the circulation of this legend.

* * *

He was the reverse of what he was being depicted, he said. He was always fond of the cinema, and as a young man frequently visited the theatre and "each time with a different girl."

* * *

His audience was delighted. Their delight increased when he declared that there was nothing wrong with the young men and women of modern England. Jix will now secure the flapper's vote at the next general election.

* * *

Though there is a section of sports that prefer the thrills of Brooklands, the lure of Derby is still going strong, as is evidenced by the record crowd. The sports claim that Derby is not mere racing but an institution. But the philosopher of the Turf goes further and terms it as the one great leveller of humanity.

* * * * *

It is true to some extent. The Derby Sweep is an "open sesame" for the get-rich-quick. Nobody is unaware of the fact that the "Derby" of the lucky-drawer is usually the Waterloo of many. But the millions who lose get their money's worth in exercising their mind's phantasy on "If they had drawn on Felstead!" By affording a loose sally of the mind, a Derby Sweep ticket is a mental tonic.

* * *

Felstead has all on a sudden bequeathed a bumper sum to Miss Helen. "I have no idea as what to do with all that money", said she, when she heard of the wind-fall (rather horse-fall). It is not very difficult to solve. In this naughty world, there will many offers from her prospective "better-halfs!"

* * *

It has of late become a convention with M.P.'s to rehearse a scene of soliloquy before their constituencies before taking up an appointment in India. So, Sir Frederick Sykes is doing a bit of loud thinking. "I have made the decision with many regrets" is the keynote of his swan-song to his constituency. Let me assure him that he is not alone in regretting. Bombay joins chorus too.

* * *

Mr. Kipling does not like to be put on an operating table and be dissected while still alive. But still the Kipling Society and Lord Birkenhead enjoy at roasting the poet alive. Evidently the Kipling Society is a band of undertakers.

* * *

The Kipling Society sent a message to the poet in Hindustani praying that "The Almighty creates you a Lord." We shall make the twain meet by offering the Duchy of Back Bay to the author of "East is East and West is West."

* * *

FREE RAILWAY RIDE.

"Here, what are you doing under the seat"

"Oh, just cleaning the carriage out"

"Where's your ticket?"

"Oh, you don't quite understand. You see, I'm working my passage."

UNSUCCESSFUL "DIVE" INTO COAT POCKET.

LIGHT-FINGERED "COMRADES" BAD LUCK AT BANK

To judge by the misadventure of Sheriff Ulla Khan, it appears that the light-fingered fraternity of Bombay are having a very bad luck. In the act of surreptitiously stealing a bundle of currency notes from the coat-pocket of his neighbour in the Currency Office, Bombay, Sheriff Ulla Khan was caught red-handed and hauled up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft. The Magistrate finding that the accused had four previous convictions sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labour.

The incident occurred on June 1 when Vithal Ramji, a havaldar in Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, after cashing two cheques for Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 537 at the Bank of India and the National Bank of India, respectively, went to the Currency Office to obtain notes of smaller denomination. While at the counter he felt a push. Turning back he saw the accused with his hand in his (complainant's) pocket trying to remove a bundle of notes consisting of 100 five-rupee notes.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was falsely charged.

On the evidence, His Worship convicted the accused as above.

REFUSAL TO SHOW TICKET

CLERK SENTENCED.

On charges of refusing to show his ticket to the ticket examiner while travelling, using abusive language, obstructing a railway servant in the discharge of his duties and crossing the railway lines, D. J. Limboovala, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Volkart Bros., Bombay, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 by Mr. S. K. Engineer, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday.

USED ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

The prosecution story was that the accused while travelling on April 3 in a down local of the B. B. and C. I. Railway refused to show his ticket to the ticket examiner. From Churchgate station the train arrived to the Marine Lines station when the accused alighted. Again he was requested both by the ticket collector and Deputy Station-master to show the ticket. It was alleged that he not only did not show his ticket, but crossed the railway line and used abusive language against the ticket examiner.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and said that he showed the ticket from a distance and that he was in a hurry.

On the evidence, the Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and sentenced him as above.

TWO PERSONS SENTENCED IN GAMING CASES

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed off on Wednesday a number of gaming cases. Rawji Arjun was convicted of a charge of conducting a common gaming house in a house at Cavel Street and sentenced to six months' hard labour. In another case Hirji Motichand was fined Rs. 150 on the same charge.

The arrests of the accused in both cases, it appears, were affected by Sub-Inspector Pathan of the Princess Street on May 31. On receipt of certain information the office raided the shops of both accused at Cavel and Kalbadevi Road respectively and after successfully laying a bet with them through a bogus customer arrested the accused who were found there. The marked coins and several betting slips were also recovered.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" arrived London on Thursday, the 7th instant.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 7.
Previous Closing Rate	20.36
To-day's Opening Rate	20.40
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	20.51
Difference	plus .15

LIVERPOOL.

	June 7.
Previous Closing Rate	11.04
To-day's Opening Rate	10.94
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	10.97
Difference	—.07
Broach Expectation	392-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, June 7.
Silver Ready ..	27 9 0
Lower ..	0 4 0
Silver Forward ..	27 7 0
Lower ..	0 4 0

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, June 7.
1st settlement ..	62 1 0
2nd settlement ..	62 5 0
3rd settlement ..	62 5 0

"Chronicle" Photo.

His Highness the Maharaja, Shri Krishnakumar Sinhji, who arrived in Bombay by the S.S. "Rawalpindi" after his European tour was accorded a rousing reception by his loyal subjects. His Highness is seen profusely garlanded.

A large number of Bhavnagries were present to receive His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar at the Mole on Thursday.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1928.

IS ENGLAND HONEST?

Is England honest? That is, in so many words, the question the "Statesman" is labouring to answer in what promises to be a series of leading articles. It is curious the question needs to be asked at all and equally curious that it takes a series of articles to answer it. The question is induced by the present plight of the Simon Commission, which is confronted with non-co-operation on all sides. The "Statesman" wants to go to the root of the matter and "seek the grounds for non-co-operation." It says: "The ground is loss of faith in England's professions. Faith must be born again if non-co-operation is to die. But renewed British protestations will not renew Indian faith. Reason alone will bring it to birth and Englishmen must recognise this." That India has lost faith in England is but too true, though the "Statesman" is late in making the discovery. But reason in the shape of chopping logic cannot revive that faith. Reasoned action may, and Englishmen must recognise this too. "As a preliminary," however, the "Statesman" would discuss the question whether England is honest in promising India Self-Government within the Empire. It has not yet finally answered the question in the first two articles hitherto published. But the gist of what it has so far written seems to be as follows. His Majesty the King-Emperor, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and three successive Viceroys "have gone out of their way to prevent the possibility of any Government taking advantage of a reaction at Home to go back on the policy inaugurated by the Montagu Act." They have all solemnly reiterated the promise of Swaraj. Lord Reading and Lord Irwin in particular "go on doing it and no one intervenes." On the strength of only these lip-promises the "Statesman" dismisses the inference "that all His Majesty's advisers are congenital idiots as well as hypocrites." It also rules out "the absurd supposition that Britain is prepared to let her trade run the risk of ruin." And, after this process of elimination, our contemporary arrives at "the only explanation left that British statesmen are convinced that if India could contentedly and successfully run herself as a Dominion of the Empire without the grasp of the Secretary of State for India that would be a great gain and would ultimately be an advantage to Britain herself." Further boiled down into something like a syllogism, the whole case of the "Statesman" is: Eminent Britishers have repeatedly promised India Swaraj. They are neither fools nor knaves. 'Ergo,' they will give India Swaraj, if only because it will be a help to British trade.

The first premise is unexceptionable. One can even go much farther and say that Self-Government has been promised to Indians by innumerable eminent Britishers ever since the days of Lord Macaulay and Sir Thomas Munroe. The second premise, apart from its other flaws, does not exhaust all the possible alternatives. We shall not go so far as those critics who often talk of the "Perfidious Albion." But a charitable alternative to the British being either fools or knaves is that they have infinite capacity for self-love, self-interest and, the child of the two, self-deception. A few knaves, with large vested interests, band themselves and carry on a persistent propaganda glorifying the British and vilifying the Indians. The British persuade themselves or allow Mayos and Birkenheads to persuade them that Indians are a divided degenerate people and if their Heaven-ordained trustees and saviours, the British, withdrew, "not a virgin or a rupee would be left in India." With holy horror the British of all parties and all the eminent men referred to above come to the decision that these Indians are not only degenerate and divided, but cannot even know what is good for them. The British, therefore, unanimously and mercifully appoint a purely British Commission, of course in the interests of Indians themselves. And the "Statesman" most altruistically advises co-operation with the Commission. Its inference from its own syllogism, that the British will give India Swaraj if only for the sake of their trade will be right only if the "will" is changed into "should." The "Statesman's" series of articles should be addressed primarily to the British. As for India, she is content with the belief that the British, with all their faults, would, given the choice between two evils, most certainly choose the lesser evil.

MALABAR TENANCY.

The Malabar Tenancy question has for years past been a subject of fierce controversies and acute discontent in that province and it does not appear that the report of the recently appointed Malabar Tenancy Committee just published will put an end to the discontent and the controversies. The worst evil in the present tenancy system in Malabar is that, owing to the extreme complications and uncertainties of customary rights and the ignorance of the poor cultivators, a great deal of power is concentrated into the hands of the landlords, who have hitherto successfully opposed any appreciable change in the present system. A non-official Bill conferring some rights on the tenants was passed by the Madras Legislative Council in 1926, but the Governor withheld his assent to the Bill. A Committee was then appointed to go into the whole question and it is this Committee's report that is now published. So harsh and glaring were the frequent cases of sudden eviction of tenants, even of those who could set up an equitable customary right of ownership of the land they tilled, that the foremost question the Committee had to deal with was how to secure fixity of tenure to the actual cultivators so long as they paid their dues regularly. It is surprising, therefore, that the Committee preface their specific recommendations with the elusive remark that "any legislation undertaken to remedy the grievances of the tenants in Malabar should be optional, and it should not force all tenants to accept fixity of tenure whether they like it or not." The Committee almost seems to regard fixity of tenure as being often, in Malabar at any rate, a remedy worse than the disease: and it seems to protect the tenants from the possible evils of a fixed tenure. But in fact the Committee hedges round even the qualified fixity it gives with so many conditions that the tenant practically continues to be thrown entirely on the mercy of the landlord. In many cases he may be saved from complete eviction but as against this he has to give "compensation" to the landlord in various forms, such as "security for one year's rent", "special facilities for collection of rent", "power to realise dues from crops and movable property", etc. These are needlessly harsh conditions. The Committee has failed to safeguard the interests of the tenants and its own remedy is nearly as bad as the disease.

PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

The presidential address of Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, Naib Dewan of Baroda, at the Gujarat Co-operative Conference was a comprehensive and extremely instructive survey of the ideals, achievements and potentialities of the co-operative movement. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai did well to emphasise the weak points and defects of the existing organizations, especially of village credit societies, but it would have been better if he had indicated the exact lines of action required to remedy these defects. The only definite suggestion he made was to urge the development of a parallel machinery for co-operative land mortgage credit. The Government of Baroda have under their consideration a set of most valuable recommendations on the subject of land mortgage banking and co-operators in Gujarat would have welcomed from Rao Bahadur Govindbhai an examination of these recommendations and of similar suggestions put forward from time to time in this Presidency. The problem of agricultural credit is of such supreme importance from the standpoint of agricultural progress that nations much wealthier and economically more organized than India have found it necessary to resort to State aid for its solution. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai, at the close of his address, appeared to suggest that co-operative growth and agricultural progress depended on the efforts of the people themselves, on self-help, mutual aid and the practice of thrift, but what was expected from an experienced administrator like him was a pronouncement on the duty of State in respect of the financing of agriculturists in famine areas and the organization of land mortgage credit. The general feeling in British India certainly is that Government have hardly discharged their responsibility as the self-appointed trustees of the people.

PAN-ISLAMIC AND PAN-BRITISH MUSLIMS.

A correspondent writes:—

In an otherwise admirable article in "Forward" on Afghanistan and the Afghan policy of Russia and Britain, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal mildly criticises British hospitality to the Afghan King as tending to "strengthen the communal conceits of our Muslim fellow-subjects." He associates this "communal conceit" with what he calls the "Pan-Islamic conceit" of Indian Mussalmans which, according to him, feeds the "disinclination" of the bulk of Indian Muslims "to keep away from the general Nationalist movement in the country." If the British have "strengthened communal conceits" by extending their hospitality to the Afghan. Mr. Pal, experienced statesman though he be, is doing nothing less by attributing anti-Nationalist motives, in the present state of communal tension, to "Pan-Islamic" Indian Mussalmans..

In spite of his fixed illusion, his reading of the obligations implicit in "Pan-Islamism" is questionable. But that is beside the point. Even granting that Pan-Islamic is in its nature evil and, as Mr. Pal would say, conflicts with the ideals of nationalism, could not a sense of expediency dictate to the critic of British statesmanship the utility of facing realities? Who are the Mussalmans with anti-nationalist sentiments and who are the "Pan-Islamists"? Surely Mr. Pal knows Indian contemporary history as much as the historian (Prof. Rushbrook Williams) whom he quotes so often in his article. Among the Mussalmans it is the "Pan-Islamists" with sympathy for Turkey and Afghanistan who brought the Muslims into the fight for national liberty. Let Mr. Pal consult Indian contemporary history once more and he will find that it was the "Pan-Islamic" Mussalmans who, under Mahatmaji's leadership made an Indian nationalist awakening possible and who have not yet been carried away by the wave of communalism that has deluged the country. If Mr. Pal were to consult Indian contemporary history further, he would discover the startling fact that the anti-Nationalist Mussalmans are not, nor have they ever been "Pan-Islamic." The history of the non-co-operation movement will prove that those who ran away from the struggle are the very people who are now shouting Islam so loudly as to ruffle the calm statesmanship of even Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. Surely Mr. Pal ought to have known the difference between "Pan-Islamic" and Pan-British Muslims.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA.

THE WRONG WAY TO SETTLE THE QUESTION.

(BY DR. SUMANT MEHTA.)

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has every right to say "Oh God! save me from my friends." All the efforts of the Government officials to coax and cajole the people into submission to their unjust demands have failed. Similarly, the increase in the number of the Japti officers and Pathans, the transfer of the local talatis, increase in the number of the Police at Surat, have not frightened the Kheduts in the slightest degree. But the rumours of negotiations for peace through self-styled leaders, the publication of the correspondence between the Gujarat members of the Council and the Government in which the weak-kneed members allowed themselves to be snubbed and insulted, is very disappointing. Mr. Vallabhbhai knows the strength of the cause for which he is fighting and he has truly measured the strength of the Bardoli people. He does not want premature negotiations. He has prepared the people to remain erect and put up with the suffering. He knows when to negotiate and on what terms, but there are a large number of soft well-wishers who have not the courage even to visit Bardoli who cheat themselves into the belief that they can influence the Government. These people do not realise the true strength of the Bardoli people, and would, therefore, negotiate for peace on terms which would be unacceptable to the latter. It is these meddlers from whom the leader of the Satyagraha desires to be saved.

RESIGNATION OF TALATIS.

The negotiations have failed and the Government have issued a notification which has become the laughing stock of the world. It is full of insinuations, inaccuracies and vague statements and Vallabhbhai has used it to expose the weakness of the Government with biting satire. As a result of this notification, huge meetings were held at Navsari and other places where money and sympathy has been showered on the valiant leader of Bardoli. The attitude of the officials has been found so disgusting that the talatis who are Government servants, have started to send in their resignations, and even the patels are thinking of cutting off their connection with the Government.

A MISGUIDED OFFICER.

The most wonderful and tragic part of the Government blundering is this that all the burden and responsibility of oppressing the recalcitrant Khedut, is thrown on the poor talatis and small officers who have neither much status nor culture. The Commissioner must be really a resourceless man if he cannot utilise better and more efficient officers. The Collector is reputed to be against the measures taken by his superior officer and, therefore, the burden of supplying information as regards the right strength of the people, and their sentiment is left to a raw and inexperienced Deputy Collector, a young man of no outstanding abilities or qualifications except that his father-in-law happens to have the ear of the Commissioner, being his Shirtestedar, or right hand. His miscalculations and misinformation are responsible for the suffering of 80,000 people in the Bardoli Taluka. The Revenue Member seems to be non-existent, and the Government takes action on the reports of an ambitious and misguided stripling of a petty officer who finds himself dressed in small brief authority.

However, this does not matter much If invertebrate men would cease to interfere, the result of the Satyagraha is certainly in favour of the people. Let the weak-kneed Indian Ministers and Councillors remain quiet in God's name, and let the other outsiders give up the ambition of being peace-makers and the Bardoli question will be settled much sooner and better if left entirely to the Government and the leader of the Satyagraha.

THE BUTLER COMMITTEE AND ITS TASK

NEED FOR UNIFORM STANDARD OF GOVERNMENT

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

III*

Furthermore, the complaint of the Indian States subjects is that the British Government is not adequately discharging its duties, its Suzerain responsibility towards the Indian States. Experience has shown that Government interfere only to safeguard their own interests when their authority is challenged, when their officers are slighted or when claims for equality have been advanced by the Indian Rulers. But in cases where the Ruler is completely submissive, obedient and even servile to the Political Officers but harasses the people and goads them to desperation Government have not interfered simply to secure good government to such helpless subjects of an Indian State. This point would be strengthened and would receive corroboration if an inquiry is held just as suggested above, the present inquiry is thoroughly defective. Even from the standpoint of the Imperial policy and solidarity of the Empire there is the duty of the Suzerain power to see that a common policy is made applicable to British India and Indian India. Indian States form an integral portion of the body politic in India. If ever the ideal of a federal Government or of a commonwealth is to be realised in this country, it is of utmost importance that the units of this federation should have a standard form of administration. The federation of autocratic and democratic units side by side is impossible, at any rate unknown in past history. On the other hand, we find in the old constitution of the United States and in the new constitution of Mexico an express provision has been inserted requiring the units of the federation to have the same standard form of administration. Responsible Government has been declared to be the goal of British India. Unless the Indian States adopt the same form it is impossible that they can occupy an honourable position in the future federation. It is, therefore, the duty of the Paramount Power to force this policy on Indian States. This duty arises out of their position as a Suzerain power, but the consideration of these duties is altogether left outside of the scope of the present inquiry. This is deplorable.

OBLIGATIONS OF PARAMOUNT POWER.

Along with these duties the Suzerain power has to extend protection to persons dependent upon Indian Rulers, such as their wives, their heir-apparents, second sons, parents, sisters and others who cannot get any redress against personal wrong and personal privations caused to them by the high-handed acts of some of the Rulers. State Courts cannot give any relief to such oppressed people. It is the duty of the Paramount Power to provide a remedy. This duty exists independently of the treaties. It is a case where there is a legal wrong without any legal remedy.

Same is the case with guaranteehold ers of the British Government by the policy of non-interference. The Indian Rulers have whittled down rights of these people. They have no legitimate means to seek redress against such Rulers. The policy of non-interference comes in their way. It is therefore necessary that some remedy must be provided which can ensure the protection of the guaranteed rights of such people. If the scope of the inquiry had been made sufficiently wide to include these duties and obligations flowing from the position of the Suzerain power towards the Indian States, the inquiry would have been thorough and complete and would have disclosed all the defects which the supervision of the Indian States is subject to; but the narrow terms of reference and the omission to include the essential point of the duties of the Suzerain power towards these States irrespective of Treaty Rights has rendered the whole inquiry thoroughly defective and would not be productive

(Continued on Page 9).

*Previous articles appeared on May 26 and June 1.

Notes of the Day.

Unable To Reply.

The idol of British die-hards and their cousins out here in India, the wealthy American woman who believes that her mission lies in libelling India and her people met to face to face in a London drawing-room some representatives of the nation whom she has so atrociously insulted. They asked her to substantiate her wild and malicious accusations. One of them, Mrs. H. Sen, referred to a particular page in Miss Mayo's work and asked her to substantiate the "indecent and mischievously untrue" remarks she had made in it. Miss Mayo remained silent. She was loquacious, however, about a number of other matters, notably the reasons which prompted her to write on India. Her remarks make it clear that her object was avowedly political. She is busy with a world propaganda which aims to denounce Indians as a "menace" to civilization. Only the British can, in her opinion, prevent the contagion spreading. No wonder the British Imperialists are in raptures over the libel.

Honour Indian Hockey Team.

The Indian Hockey Team, which has already sailed homeward, will be in Bombay about the middle of this month. We hope the public of the city, and its sport-lovers in particular, will in time organise a fitting reception in honour of a Team that returns with international trophies. An indispensable part of the function should be to present the Captain of the Team with a handsome purse towards the expenses on the Team's European tour. It is a pity that though the total expenses are only Rs. 45,000, about Rs. 19,000 is yet to be subscribed. It is not too much to hope that Bombay will pay at least half this sum. The team, which is said to have "Indianised" hockey in Europe, certainly deserves more. We trust our Gymkhanas, the Y.M.C.A., and other sporting institutions have already taken a lead in the matter of collecting funds. We would suggest that if necessary one or two charity matches may be organised. We would remind the public that Mr. S. Bhattacharjee of the Western India Hockey Association, Y. M. C. A., Bombay, is authorised by the Indian Hockey Federation to receive subscriptions in aid of the Team. Bombay's traditions require that its citizens should pay handsomely and pay promptly.

Income-Tax and Trade Depression.

The All-India Income-tax Report for the year 1926-27, published a few days ago by the Central Board of Revenue, shows that the net collections of the Income-tax for the year for the whole country amounted to only 1,132 lakhs, as against 1,150 lakhs for the previous year and 1,269 lakhs for 1923-24. The corresponding figures for the Super-tax are 460 lakhs, 462 lakhs, and 578 lakhs. The steady decline in the net collections is due mainly to the industrial depression in the country. As regards Bombay, the Report states: "The year was the fifth of a series of bad years. The Cotton Mill Industry went from bad to worse. . . . . The income-tax and super-tax revenue from the cotton mills amounted only to Rs. 15,64,000 which is over 4 lakhs less than the figure for the preceding year, though that was itself considered to be the worst in the recent history of the industry". These tell-tale figures show graphically the protracted distress of the textile industry in the Presidency and in the City in particular. It will be seen from the total proceeds from the income-tax and the super-tax that the State's revenue from these sources is extremely small for a vast and once rich country like India. The deficiency is unfairly made good by the imposition of a high scale of land-tax which is all the more unfair because the scale leaves no tax-free margin and is not graduated as in the levy of the income-tax.

Ramakrishna Mission.

The Ramakrishna Mission, which has no less than 73 centres of work all over the country, including the one at Khar Road, is one of those truly religious institutions in India which recognise the loving service of humanity as the essential part of religion. The Ramakrishna Ashram of Khar has published a report of its flood relief work in Gujarat and of its other activities during the last year. The Ashram was among the first to undertake relief work in Gujarat and we find from the report that the Ashram workers worked over an extensive area of about 600 square miles comprising 120 villages and gave relief in various forms to over 4,000 persons. The Ashram also carried on throughout the year its usual activities like scripture classes and public lectures in Bombay and the suburbs. In addition to this work the Ashram conducts a free primary school and a charitable dispensary. To find sufficient room for its increasing activities and to start a Students' House and Industrial House on the lines of the Madras branch, the Ashram wishes to purchase and build on the plots adjacent to its present premises. The initial cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 20,000, towards which a Parsi philanthropist has contributed Rs. 5,000. Bombay and its suburbs have been nobly served by the Ashram and should lose no time in contributing the balance.

SENSATIONAL BARDOLI DEVELOPMENT.

MERE NEWSPAPER DISCUSSION

MR. ARTHUR MOORE EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME

NOTHING TO DO WITH ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Mr. Authur Moore, M.L.A. interviewed with regard to the paragraph published in the "Bengalee" in which Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said that Mr. Moore appeared to be proposing exactly what the All-Parties' Conference was attempting to do, and that there was no necessity for this said: "I have not proposed a Conference and I have no desire to interfere with the All-Parties' Conference. The "Statesman" newspaper, however, proposes to discuss the various kinds of constitutions, federal Government, unitary cabinets, relations between the executive and the legislatures, electorates, franchise, and kindred questions which are now of vital importance. I have personally written to a few of my colleagues in the Assembly and others asking them to be good enough to watch this discussion and take part in it so as to make it as representative as possible. Anyone who has anything interesting or stimulating to say will be welcome without invitation. I hope that in this way we may clarify our ideas. I do not wish to criticise the All-Parties' Conference at all. But admittedly, it does not represent all the Parties and so far it has not been able to conclude its work. Moreover, its deliberations are private and a public discussion should assist it by showing some trend of opinion."—A. P.

NEHRU COMMITTEE AT WORK

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

The Nehru Committee resumed its sittings last night, the members present being Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sardar Mangal Singh, Mr. G. R. Pradhan, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The sittings are likely to continue for the whole of this month. The deliberations of the Committee are not open to press. Last night the Committee, it is understood, discussed the question of declaration of rights and of the rights of labour and peasantry.—A. P.

TANDO BAGO DACOITY CASE

NOTABLE ZAMINDAR SENTENCED

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 7.

Judgment was delivered yesterday in the Tando Bago Dacoity Case, in which 52 accused, principal among whom was a notable Zemindar and Pir, had been committed to sessions. Fourteen accused were acquitted, the remaining thirty-eight being sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from four years to six months. The Zamindar was sentenced to undergo four years rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500.—A. P.

A CLERK'S LUCK

DRAWS FELSTEAD IN STOCK EXCHANGE DERBY

LONDON, June 6.

Miss Helma, who is a clerk in Barrow-in-Furness, drew Felstead in the Stock Exchange Derby Sweep in which the first prize is £125,000. The Flamingo ticket in the sweep is owned by a client of a member of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP

FELSTEAD HOLDER NOT TRACED

LONDON, June 7.

The Holder of the Felstead ticket in Calcutta Sweep has not yet been traced.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP.

WHO DREW "FELSTEAD"?

LONDON, June 7.

Singapore.—It is rumoured that an Englishman, W. H. Wright, who is staying here on his way from Colombo to Saigon drew Felstead in the Calcutta Derby sweep. Mr. Wright interviewed by Reuter declined to give any information beyond admitting that he bought many tickets in the Sweep and that at least one drew the horse.—Reuter.

FLAMINGO TICKET HELD BY A SYNDICATE

LONDON, June 7.

Cape Town.—Flamingo ticket in Calcutta Sweep is held by Mr. C. P. Marais on behalf of a Syndicate of twenty who have disposed of a quarter share of the ticket to another syndicate for £55,000—Reuter.

GOVT. OFFICERS PROTEST AGAINST LAWLESSNESS

PATHANS TO BE REMOVED FROM THE SCENE.

A DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" regarding Bardoli Satyagraha, Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., stated that he had been carrying on correspondence with His Excellency the Governor on the subject and he informed our representative that one result of the strong public agitation was that Government had decided to withdraw the Pathans from Bardoli and to employ Indians to do the work which they have been doing.

We understand that certain prominent citizens of Bombay will shortly meet Sir Leslie Wilson in deputation and ask for a fresh enquiry into the Bardoli assessment.

40 PATELS AND 8 TALATIS RESIGN.

PROTEST AGAINST LAWLE REGIME

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, June 7.

About 40 patels and 8 talatis from Bardoli Taluka, some of them with long records of service, extending from ten to 25 years, have tendered their resignations as a protest against the official policy of lawlessness in Bardoli. The patels in their letters of resignation, say: "We have been witnesses of confiscations, torturing of cattle and terrorism and frightfulness under which people have been living for the last two months. We had hoped that Government would do justice, but, in its recent communique, it has threatened further repression and given to Pathans a certificate of exemplary conduct. We shudder to think of the untold misery which this policy of Government would bring upon people and rather than be passive spectators of all this oppression, we deem it better to tender our resignations."

More resignations are likely to follow.

HALF-TRUTHS AND UNTRUTHS

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ON BARDOLI

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI June 6.

At a crowded public meeting held last night in Sir Bharucha Hall Broach, Mr Haribhai Amin ex-M.L.C. presiding, Mr. Manilal Kothari narrated the history of the Bardoli Satyagraha movement from its inception down to the present day. Referring to the recent communique issued by the Bombay Government Mr. Kothari characterized it as a document of half truths and untruths calculated to mislead the general public and asserted that no Government which had slightest sense of responsibility and dignity would stoop so low as to employ Pathans for purposes of attachments and then with impudence characterize their conduct, which in several cases, was simply lawless and highly provoking, as "exemplary behaviour". Mr. Kothari's appeal for funds met with enthusiastic response within few minutes Rs. 508, one gold watch and a ring were collected. One shirt button worth an anna fetched Rs. 11, the President being the highest bidder.

VICEREGAL INTERVENTION

REPORT WITHOUT FOUNDATION

SIMLA, June 7.

With reference to the report which has appeared in a newspaper to the effect that the Viceroy has suggested that the Bombay Government should appoint a Committee to inquire into the question of the land revenue assessment in Bardoli, the Associated Press is authorised to state that the report is entirely without foundation.—A. P.

BARDOLI FUNDS EXCEED RS. 40,000

ARYA SAMAJ DEPUTATION TO VISIT AFFECTED AREA

SURAT, June 6.

The Arya Samaj, Bombay, has sent a contribution of Rs. 201 towards the Bardoli Satyagraha Fund, and has also sent a deputation of six Arya Samajists to visit the villages in the Bardoli Taluka and submit their report on the situation to the Arya Samaj.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, the Collector of Surat, has again issued a notice to remove the impression prevailing in certain quarters that the land confiscated by Government in Bardoli Taluka and Valodd Mahal and already forfeited or to be forfeited in due course would be disposed of only after June 20. He states that June 20 has been fixed for the remission of fine on the unpaid assessment, and it has nothing to do with the lands already confiscated and forfeited. Such lands would be disposed of at any time either before or after that date.

The contributions hitherto received by the Satyagraha Committee exceed Rs. 40,000.—A.P.

THURSDAY'S COLLECTIONS BY YOUTHS

As the Bardoli Day is approaching nearer and nearer the Youths of Bombay are getting more and more enthusiastic. About fifteen of them who have been going round for the last few days, visited on Thursday the locality between French Bridge and Chikhalwadi and some parts of Fort. They were able to break their own records of the previous days, having collected Rs. 1,100/- which is double the average figure of their previous collections, the principle amount of Rs. 603/- having been given by the Coal merchants of the city.

TO-DAY AT ANDHERI.

To-day, the Youths will visit Andheri and the suburbs of Bombay.

The total amount collected so far comes to Rs. 3,500/-.

On the Bardoli Day (Tuesday the 12th instant), there will be a Monster Procession of the Youths of Bombay and in the evening a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort.

BARDOLI DAY.

Volunteers of all Nationalist organisations of the City are requested to participate in the Bardoli Day. Those willing to join should immediately write to the Secretary, Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee, C/o ombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge Chawpatty.

BROADCASTING DERBY RESULTS.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANYS RECORD

BOMBAY, June 7.

The Eastern Telegraph Company Limited announce that the result of the Derby was flashed through the Eastern Telegraph Cables in record time.

Calculating from the instant the winner passed the winning post, the following countries were in possession of the result in the following time.

Egypt 5 seconds, India 8 seconds, South Africa 5 seconds, Australia 30 seconds, Straits 20 seconds, China 60 seconds, South America 8 seconds.—A. P.

OAKS PROBABLES

CREEPING JENNY AND BLOUSE NOIR SCRATCHED

LONDON, June 7.

Creeping Jenny was scratched from Oaks at 2-35 on Tuesday and Blouse Noir at nine to-day.

PROBABLES.

Following alterations in Oaks probables are announced:—Fret will be ridden by J. Leach, Guadiana by Beary, and Roman Market by Steve Donoghue. Lovely Peg, Blouse Noir, Creeping Jenny and Romany Queen will not run.—Reuter's Special.

ANTI-FASCIST DEMONSTRATION

ATTACK ON ITALIAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN.

SEVERAL WINDOWS BROKEN.

LONDON, June 7.

Berlin—Seven youths drove up in a motorcar to the Italian Embassy and commenced throwing stones. Others rushed up and joined in the stone-throwing. Several windows were broken including those of the Ambassador's study which the Ambassador had just entered. After the attackers had gone, leaflets were found on the ground inscribed "down with Mussolini" and calling on the people to attend the amnesty demonstration at the Sporting Palace on 8th June.

The Communist newspaper "Rotefahne" declares that the attack must be considered a protest against the sentences passed on the Italian communist leaders.—Reuter.

POONA STANDS BY BARDOLI.

MR KELKARS SUGGESTIONS

POONA, June 7.

A public meeting held here with Mr. Bhopatkar as president, adopted a resolution protesting against the Government's conduct in Bardoli, sympathising with and supporting the Bardoli Satyagraha and congratulating Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on organising the movement. The President observed that he would have resigned from the Legislative Council immediately, if he sad been member of it. Mr. Gunjal, M.L.C., supported the resolution.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar said that the present Satyagraha movement at Bardoli had greater chances of success being based on the minimum demand for the appointment of an Inquiry Committee, and it needed a sympathetic atmosphere in the country which could be secured by holding public meetings and by members of the local legislature, resigning their seats. Concluding, Mr. Kelkar expressed the hope that the constituencies would return again the resigning members to justify the latter's conduct.

Funds were subscribed to the Satyagraha movement at the meeting. Mr. Bhopatkar announced his contribution of Rs. 51.—A.P.

RECRUITMENT TO INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

NOTICE TO C. P. CANDIDATES

NAGPUR, June 6.

It is announced that candidates from the C. P. for recruitment to the Indian Forest Service by competitive examination in India in 1928 should address their applications to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces so that the applications may reach him on or before the 16th instant. The Chief Secretary will interview the candidates on July 9 next, in order to verify the statements made in the applications and they should be prepared to produce documentary evidence in support of such statements. Candidates will not receive any travelling allowance.—A.P.

PUNJAB TO JOIN BOYCOTT?

A CO-OPERATOR SPEAKS OUT.

IF EQUALITY IS NOT CONCEDED?

NO CO-OPERATION WITH COMMISSION

LAHORE, June 7.

Considerable uneasiness prevails among the members of the Committee of the Punjab Council elected to work in collaboration with the Simon Commission, owing to the non-receipt of any reply to their resolution passed unanimously on the 2nd June asking that the Committee should be placed on terms of equality with the Simon Commission in the matter of recording evidence and the examination of documents, a copy of which was sent to the Punjab Government for official and immediate communication to Sir John Simon in London.

INFRUCTUOUS AND USELESS.

Dr. Gokalchand Narang, a member of the Committee, in an interview to the Association Press, said:

"The resolution passed by the Punjab Committee is an extremely important and far-reaching one. Though it is not conditional in its terms, the meaning is obvious. Having admitted that unless the Committee is placed on terms of equality with the Commission in the matter of recording evidence and the examination of documents, their conclusions will not command any public confidence, how can the members, as sensible and selfrespecting men, waste their time in trying to arrive at any conclusions which, admittedly, would be absolutely infructuous and useless. It is almost obvious, therefore, that unless Sir John Simon concedes the point raised by them the members of the Committee will not stultify themselves by sitting in Joint Conference with the Commission. In any case, one thing is certain, that it will not be the complete Committee that will sit with the Commission if the demand is not conceded. The Punjab was looked upon as the stronghold of co-operators and probably it was for that reason that Sir John Simon chose it for commencing its labours. The demand made is perfectly reasonable and just, and if it is not conceded, all hopes of unanimus collaboration with the Commission by the Committee are likely to be frustrated."—A. P.

POLO-LITHUANIAN DISPUTE

SIR AUSTEN'S SERIOUS WARNING

URGES TO RETAIN LEAGUE COUNCIL'S SYMPATHY

LONDON, June 6

The League Council has been occupied with the interminable Polo-Lithuanian dispute. A feature of the discussion, to-day, was Sir A. Chamberlain's serious warning on the lines of the statement he had made to the pressmen yesterday. He concluded by urging M. Valdemaras not to throw away the Council's sympathy. Sir A. Chamberlain concluded by moving a resolution practically ordering that the negotiations should be terminated in September.

M. Valdemaras objected, and the resolution failed to secure unanimity.

The same fate befell the amended resolution submitted by M. Valdemaras whereupon, Sir A. Chamberlain proposed, and the Council (M. Valdemaras dissenting) adopted, a resolution that the question should be placed on the agenda of the September meeting.—Reuter's Special.

SINARANGO MASSACRE CASE

TRIALS OF THE ACCUSED END

LONDON, June 7.

Tulagi (Solomon Islands).—Trials of natives charged with complicity in the murder of Bell, the District Commissioner and the Cadet Likies and fifteen of the crew of the steamer "Auks" in the Sinarango massacre last year have ended. Seven persons have been sentenced to death, three to imprisonment for life and thirteen to terms of imprisonment varying from ten to twenty years, while fifty have been acquitted.—Reuter.

AFGHAN ROYALTIES REACH PAHLEVI

A WARM RECEPTION

DEPARTURE FOR RESHT

LONDON, June 6.

Teheran.—King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived at Pahlevi at noon today. On sighting land, the warships conveying them fired a salute of 21 guns which was returned from the land. A special guard-of-honour was drawn alongside the quay. After presentation of notables, the heads of Government departments and Consul, the representative of the Municipality, welcomed the King and Queen, and conducted them to a building specially prepared for their reception. They leave for Resht to-morrow.—Reuter.

REORGANISATION OF AFGHAN ARMY

TURKISH MILITARY MISSION TO GO TO KABUL

LONDON, June 6.

Constantinople.—A Military Mission, headed by General Kiazim Pasha, Deputy Chief, General Staff and comprising four Colonels, is shortly leaving for Kabul to reorganise the Afghan Army. General Kiazim will become Chief of the General Staff and Military Adviser to King Amanullah. Four Colonels will supervise different sections of the War Ministry. Eventually Turkish officers will be sent to Afghanistan as instructors.—Reuter.

Havana. Grinding operations for the next Cuban sugar crop will start in December. The output is estimated at five million tons.—Reuter's Special.

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COMPANY OR LABOUR MANAGEMENT?

REAL ISSUE AT JAMSHEDPUR

BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE SITUATION

MR. JOSHI SUGGESTS GOVT. INTERVENTION

The Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., state that, much as they regret the dispute with their workmen at Jamshedpur, the recent action of the men left them with no alternative to the announcement of the 1st June, namely, that all men who failed to attend on that date must be regarded as having left the Company's service, and that as a consequence, the Works must remain closed until further notice.

The attitude of the Company from its earliest days towards labour and its provision of housing, education, welfare, water-supply, drainage, hospitals and other public services on a scale unexcelled in India have met with the approval of public men of all shades of thought. The Company commenced work with the 8-hour shift system in all the producing departments, at a time when the Steel Industry in all other countries was working 12-hour shifts.

The wages paid were in 1920 raised by amounts varying from 40 per cent. for the lower paid men to 20 per cent. for the higher grades. Concessions were given of leave on full pay, pension funds, provident funds, building loans at 3 per cent. interest and rents at entirely unremunerative levels. During the following years, the wages of practically all the men who had been with the Company for a few years were further raised according to the men's experience. This was during a period when the wages of steel workers in every other country in the world were being reduced and when the industry was in such a depressed condition that the Company frequently had the greatest difficulty in finding the money required to pay the wages.

BENEFITS OF STANDARDISATION.

About two years ago the Company began to standardise the wages for the different kinds of labour throughout the Works; in this process the wages of many men were further increased and no man had his wages reduced. At the same time the Company took into consideration the number of men employed. The Tariff Board had emphasised the importance of this and in its report stated: "The labour cost per ton of finished steel at Jamshedpur is unquestionably higher than the corresponding cost in Western countries"; and further, "we consider the number of men employed to be unduly high and in our estimates we must presume a substantial reduction."

The Company has not attempted and does not intend to reduce the labour cost per ton by reducing wages, but aims at increasing the output per man. Where it was found that more men were employed than were absolutely essential, it was decided that the superfluous men would not be discharged, but that as vacancies occurred they would not be filled. This policy was costly and was adopted solely in the interests of the men; and the Company believed that it would be justified so long as normal production was obtained.

BONUS ON PRODUCTION.

In so large an establishment; employing nearly 30,000 men, with so many Departments and so many different kinds of work this reorganisation necessarily took time. It was, however, nearly complete when the first of the series of recent strikes commenced among the Crane Drivers in February last. The men were informed that the consideration of their case would not be affected by the strike and after 6 days they returned to work. The reorganization has since been effected; about 90 per cent. of the men received increased wages, none were reduced and no men were discharged. The men were also given a bonus on production in addition to their wages.

There have subsequently been strikes in several other Departments—in some departments more than once. Those have been led by men who are in no way connected with the Company's service, they were opposed by the men's recognised body, the Labour Association. Increases of wages and the grant of departmental bonuses on production which had previously been under consideration were duly announced during this period. And in addition the Directors decided in April to give a geneal bonus amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs during the present year for distribution among the workmen earning less than Rs. 300 a month, if full production were obtained.

COMMUNISTS AGAIN.

During the latter half of May, Communist agitators from outside Jamshedpur joined the local agitators and succeeded by means of a hartal on May 25th stopping all production for 24 hours. The loss to the Company was much greater than one day's production, furnaces went cold, work was disorganised and the effect was marked for several days. The cumulative financial loss to the Company since February had become very serious, and further hartals which would involve still greater losses were threatened. In these circumstances, the Company could not afford to continue its previous considerate policy; nor was it under any obligation to do so, as the men by their own action had shown that they did not appreciate it. A few hundred of the superfluous men were, therefore, regarded as having left the Company's service and were given their discharge slips during the next few days.

A further hartal, this time for 48 hours, was called on the 1st June and the threat of still further hartals was repeated. As over 90 per cent. of the men failed to appear for work, the announcement referred to at the beginning of this statement was issued.

COMPANY AT STAKE.

The above record will show that the men have been treated with unusual patience and consideration and that the dispute is not economic; the men's leaders are by no means working for the welfare of the men. The Extremists have clearly forced the issue whether labour or the Company should manage the Works. On this matter the Company cannot give way. Its existence is at stake and the Directors must take all possible steps to preserve it.

The Board of Directors will continue to give the closest attention to the position. They will not deviate from their policy of maintaining the best conditions of labour in India. But they must at the same time fulfil their duty of establishing clearly their right to control the Works and of ensuring the increasing efficiency of operations, which is vital to the early success of the industry and to its future stability and development. Without it, the sacrifices made by the Indian public on behalf of this industry will have been made in vain and the security of livelihood of the essential workers in the industry will be imperilled.

JAMSHEDPUR LOCK-OUT

MR. JOSHI SUGGESTS GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

Mr. N. M. Joshi has sent the following telegrams to the Governments of India and Bihar and Orissa respectively:—

I

To

The Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department, Simla.

"Lock-out at Jamshedpur has created serious situation involving loss of wages to large number of workers. As the Tata Iron and Steel Company is receiving protection from Government I suggest that Government of India should request Bihar Government immediately to intervene and appoint Conciliator or Arbitrator."

II.

To

The Secretary, Government of Bihar & Orissa, Patna.

"Lock-out at Jamshedpur has created serious situation involving loss of wages to large number of workers. As the Tata Iron and Steel Company is receiving protection from Government I suggest that the Government of Bihar should intervene immediately and appoint Conciliator or Arbitrator."

DO NOT GO BACK ON PROMISE

MR. JOSHI'S LETTER TO TATAS' CHAIRMAN

Mr. Joshi has also written the following letter to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

Sir,—On the invitation of the Labour Association at Jamshedpur I had recently gone there and stayed on Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st May, 1928, and studied the position as regards the labour unrest. As a result of my study I have come to the conclusion that it is not in the interest of the workers at Jamshedpur nor, if I may be permitted to say so, in the interest of the Company itself that this unrest should be allowed to be prolonged. I do not wish to go into the merits of the question. The very fact that there has been a strike of the workers in the two departments of the Steel works, that there were hartals observed on two occasions, that the Company has discharged 500 men from the Electrical Department inspite of the promise not to effect reduction of men in this manner and that there is now a lock-out, is a sufficient indication of the existence of the discontent the causes of which must be investigated and removed.

NEGOTIATE WITH WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

There is an Association of workers at Jamshedpur which is a fairly representative one. But it must be admitted that there are still a large number of workers who are not members of the Association. There are even some members of the Association who have placed themselvevs in the hands of persons outside the Association. But on the whole I feel that the Association is capable of representing the interests of all workers at Jamshedpur. I, thereore, suggest that you should immediately open negotiations between your representatives at Jamshedpur and those whom the Association may appoint for this purpose. If these two parties fail to arrive at a settlement immediately, both the parties should agree to request the Bihar Government to appoint a Conciliator or an Arbitrator so that the dispute may end at the earliest moment. I am sure the Bihar Government will not hesitate to intervene in this dispute as your Company is receiving protection from Government at public expense and the interests of the general public are substantially involved in it. My view is that as the Company has declared a lock-out the Company itself should take initiative in opening negotiations. Moreover, the Company being a stronger party can take initiative in this matter without any loss of prestige.

RECONSIDER DECISION.

I also suggest that your Board of Directors should reconsider its decision to go back upon its promise not to effect reduction of the number of workers by discharges, but to secure the object only by not filling up vacancies. Without discussing whether the Board of Directors had a right to go back upon their promise or not I may state that such going back under all circumstances will shake the confidence of your workers and also of the public, in the plighted word of the Board of Directors. I hope your Board of Directors will see its way to make a sympathetic announcement on this question and help the restoration of the confidence.

I also hope that your Board of Directors will consider my letter sympathetically and do everything in its power to end this dispute.

ARROGANT AND ARBITRARY

ELGIN MILL AUTHORITIES ATTITUDE CRITICISED

CAWNPORE, June 6.

In a statement issued to the Associated Press in connection with the labour troubles in Cawnpore, Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, M.L.C., who leads the strikers, criticises the attitude of the Elgin Mill authorities as arrogant and arbitrary and says that they are responsible for bringing about a deadlock in the negotiations. —A.P.

NO WAGES FOR LOCK OUT PERIOD.

GENERAL MANAGER BLAMES COMMUNISTS

JAMSHEDPUR, June 6.

In a press interview, Mr. C. A. Alexander, General Manager, Tata Iron and Steel Company states that the company has been compelled to close the works until further notice, because the sudden and sporadic departmental strikes and hartals leading to frequent stoppages have caused great loss to them. These strikers, according to him, are not in the nature of genuine economic disputes which can be settled through mediation of Labour Associations, but are designed and engineered by Communists to put the Company into difficulty. Mr. Alexander makes it clear that before the work is resumed the Company must be satisfied that the men will not repeat the tactics they have been indulging in for the last few months. It must also be clearly understood that no wages will be paid for the period from June 1 until the works reopen.—A. P.

H. E. The Governor of Assam leaves for Darjeeling on June 14, returning to Shillong on June 19.

As the result of the collapse of a house, in Hyderabad (Sind) four labourers were buried alive. One was taken out dead, and three were removed to the hospital in a serious condition.—A. P.

SIGNS OF SPEEDY SETTLEMENT

MILL-OWNERS' DECISION TO NEGOTIATE

LABOUR-CAPITAL CONFERENCE TO-MORROW.

It is, no doubt, a matter for consolation that certain happy developments are taking place in the mill strike situation. The mill-owners and the strike leaders seem to have been roused at last to the consciousness of the gravity of their responsibilities. Efforts are being daily made to pave the way towards a speedy settlement of the dispute. The exodus of strikers to their native villages has now considerably stopped as the steamer communication is held up for monsoons. The workers who have still remained in Bombay are becoming more and more desperate every day and are anxiously awaiting the termination of the strike.

MILL-OWNERS TO NEGOTIATE.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association held on Thursday afternoon to consider the strike situation, it was decided that the Association's Sub-Committee should be asked to meet eight representatives of strikers —two from each of the four registered trade unions—to discuss the strikers' grievances. The Conference will take place on Saturday afternoon at the office of the Association.

The Joint Strike Committee is meeting today to consider the lines on which negotiation should proceed. Signs are not now lacking to show that both the parties are now tired of the impasse that has blocked the way, all these days, towards an amicable settlement of the dispute. It is earnestly hoped that in tomorrow's Conference wiser counsels would prevail and greater calamity might be averted.

MILLOWNERS' COMMITTEE

A CONFERENCE WITH TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES

The Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association has decided to meet the eight representatives of the registered Trade Unions on Saturday at 3 p.m. at the office of the Mill-owners' Association.

LANDLORDS SERVE STRIKERS WITH NOTICE

PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO BE LAUNCHED

The police enquiry in regard to the blackening of the faces of two men by the mill strikers is still in progress. They summon leaders as well as volunteers to record their statements. The leaders think it advisable now to suspend their programme of meetings at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi in future. Though the meetings will be held daily, it was announced on Thursday that all leaders would not address, nor would they be present.

The strikers were, therefore, advised to divert their attention elsewhere by going to chawls and collect statements in regard to the unemployment and suffering of the strikers. The landlords are getting impatient. As they are anxious to recover rents many of the strikers have been served with notices. They were told not to vacate, but to launch passive resistance in case Bhayas and police force them to evict.

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S LETTER

MILL-OWNERS' REPLY

The Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association appointed to deal with the strike situation met again on Tuesday afternoon and considered the last letter of the Joint Strike Committee. It will be remembered that the Mill-owners' Committee had written to the three registered trade unions inviting them to select six representatives to meet a like number of their own representatives for the purpose of opening negotiations. One of the three unions replied giving the names of two of its representatives while the only other reply received was from the Joint Strike Committee who gave the names of six representatives, two each on behalf of the two unions addressed by the mill-owners and a further two on behalf of a union newly registered. These replies raised the strength of the mill workers' representatives to eight as against six contemplated by the Mill-owners' Committee.

After some discussion the Mill-owners' Committee resolved to write further to the Joint Strike Committee inquiring whether the six members selected by them were duly elected by the respective trade unions concerned and could speak on their behalf.

The Committee then adjourned till Thursday pending the receipt of the Joint Strike Committee's reply.

MILL CLERKS' PROTEST TO JT. STRIKE COMMITTEE

The following is a copy of the letter dated 3rd instant addressed to the Secretaries Joint Strike Committee, Bombay by the Chairman of the Managing Committee, Bombay Mill Clerks' Union:—

To The Secretaries,
Joint Strike Committee, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Mill-Clerks' Union held on Sunday, the 3rd instant it was resolved to communicate the following resolution to your Committee for immediate action:—

"That the Joint Strike Committe be requested to take immediate steps to stop the persecution and ill-treatment of the mill clerks at the hands of the Strike Committee's volunteers and also stop the propaganda of inciting the mill-workers on strike against the mill clerks who have to go to mills."

NOT OPPOSED TO MILL WORKERS.

I have been asked to assure your Committee that the mill clerks are in no way opposed to the just demands of the mill-workers and have done nothing till now to counteract the Strike Committee's propaganda on behalf of the workers. Your Committee is requested to take note of the fact that a number of mill clerks have been abused and assaulted, several of them being seriously injured. Some have also received permanent injuries.

This has been going on since the strike began and no attempt has hitherto been made to put a stop to these outrages and acts of violence. On the other hand intimidations are openly given and the mobs of strikers are openly incited in public meetings by some of the leaders of the strikers. Complaints of these acts of violence have appeared in newspapers from time to time, but, my Committee regrets to note, the Joint Strike Committee, as a responsible body, has hitherto failed to take notice of them and to take steps for putting a stop to this campaign of active persecution against the helpless clerks. My Committee is unable to understand the grounds on which the clerks are being prevented from going to the mills. The clerks neither spin or weave, nor can they handle any machinery, and thus there can be no harm to the strike by the clerks going to the mills.

THEIR HELPLESS POSITION.

My Committee would like your Committee to take into consideration the helpless position of the mill clerks who go to the mills simply because they are afraid of losing their jobs. Already a number of clerks have been thrown out of employment owing to the policy of retrenchment and reduction and in these days of widespread unemployment it is very difficult for a clerk to get another job if he is sacked, apart from the fact that it is quite impossible for clerks who have put in some years' service and have risen in salary to get a similar job. In this respect the case of clerks is quite different from that of the spinners, weavers and other workmen. The clerks' number being comparatively very small they can be easily marked out and victimised.

Your Committee is, therefore, requested to take all the necessary measures to free the clerks from any molestation and to instruct all the members to refrain from carrying on any propaganda against the mill clerks, so that their lot which is already miserable may not be rendered still more miserable.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) G. N. SAHASRABUDHE,
Chairman, Managing Committee,
Bombay Mill Clerks' Union.

FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENT

NATIONALIST FOREIGN MINISTER

LONDON, June 6.

Shanghai.—Feng-Yuh-Siang's nominee Wang-Chengting, otherwise known as C. T. Wang, has been appointed Nationalist Foreign Minister. He studied in Japan, and is ex-Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Tokio. He has held ministerial appointments, and was a Chinese delegate to the Paris Peace Conference.—Reuter.

A BROADCASTING RECORD

DERBY RESULTS IN BOMBAY IN 9 SECS

BOMBAY, June 6.

The result of the Derby was received in Bombay nine seconds after the finish of the race and in Calcutta twelve seconds after the finish.—A. P.

JUTE MILL STRIKE ENDS

ONE ANNA INCREASE PROMISED

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The strike at the Wellington Jute Mills, Rishra, has ended, the workmen being promised an increase of one anna in their wages.—A. P.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON STRIKER

TRAFFIC MANAGER SUMMONED.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

As a result of judicial enquiry into the petition of Jatindranath Pramanik Dantra, a workshop striker, the sub-divisional officer, Howrah, has directed issue of summons against Mr. Anderson, Traffic Manager, Howrah-Amta Light Railway on a charge of assault.—A. P.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONS BEATEN

EXCITING FOOTBALL AT COOPERAGE

COLABA UNITED'S BRILLIANT PLAY

Yesterday the Colaba United won a great victory over the League champions, the Cheshires, by the odd goal in five, and a very exciting match it proved to be. The Indians played a great game and at times their play was reminiscent of the famous Mohan Bagan. This brings them to the top of the League and, providing that the weather favours them in future, it will be very difficult to beat them. They have improved out of all proportion this year and are working along the right lines, concentrating mainly on short and crisp passing and speed. It was this which gave them the advantage over their heavier opponents.

Dadoo, the United centre-half, was a prominent player, his work at all times being keen and clever. Not only did he shadow his men well, but at all times was on the spot to institute attacking movements with judicious passing. By far he was the fastest man on the field. Kalujee, the goalie, also comes in for a great deal of praise for the able manner in which he guarded his charge. He anticipated the ball well and came out to intercept at the correct moment. The left-winger Krishna put in a lot of hard work, slinging the ball across accurately and frequently, and it was his excellent centre during the closing stages of the game which resulted in his side getting the winning ball. That old war-horse Vishwanath played his usual reliable game at back.

COLABA'S BRILLIANT FIRM.

The game began at a fast pace Colaba displaying brilliant form. Their wingers slung the ball about well and the inside forwards combined prettily by means of crisp passing, which had the soldiers in difficulties. The Cheshires were without the services of Westcott, who was unable to play owing to an injury, and they felt the loss of this go-ahead centre-forward. Bapu opened the scoring for the United with a shot from close quarters and added a second before the interval when Teece, in attempting to throw the ball out, carried it across the goal line, the referee awarding a goal.

CHESHIRES BUCK UP.

On resumption the Cheshires bucked up considerably and dominated the game. Their long passing had good effect and, owing to a heavy ball, the Indians found it difficult to put any length into their clearances. Perry reduced the lead for the soldiers and then Cunniff equalised by converting a penalty kick, the ball grazing the under-part of the cross-bar. Very even play followed, Colaba combatting their opponents' long passing game with spasmodic raids which were always very dangerous. For a time Price and Drabble were equal to the pressure, but ten minutes before the end the Indians broke through. Krishna on the left wing rushed the ball down and, tipping it up neatly on his foot, slung across a high centre into the goal mouth. Teece hesitated and Ramkrishna, whipping in suddenly, notched the winning goal, the goalie being displaced. The Cheshires retaliated strongly and exciting incidents occurred in the United's territory, but some brilliant work by Kalujee kept his goal intact. A little before the end Robinson was unlucky enough to see his excellent shot strike the angle of the goal, and full time arrived with Colaba still leading.

Colaba United 3 goals.
Cheshires 2 goals.

Colaba United:—Kalujee; Sailan and Vishwanath; Mohamed, Dadoo and Adam; Ambia, Ramkrishna, Bapu, Munaswamy and Krishna.

Cheshires:—Teece; Price and Drabble; Renshaw, Cunniff and Dale; Ash, Perry, Hodgkinson, Waltmore and Robinson.

Referee:—Mr. Wozencroft.

BLOW TO INDIA'S" PRESTIGE

RAJA NARENDRANATH'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMMISSION.

'LALAJI ON DR. MOONJE'S "UNJUST REMARKS."

With reference to Raja Narendra Nath's acceptance of the membership of the Committee that has been appointed by the Punjab Legislative Council to co-operate with the Simon Commission, Lala Lajpat Rai says:—

The remarks that are ascribed to Dr. Moonje about Raja Narendra Nath for having broken the discipline of Hindu Mahasabha and having been disowned by the Mahasabha seem to have been made under misapprehension of members' right as regards matters decided by the Mahasabha or the Working Committee. I do not think that the decisions arrived at by the Mahasabha or by the Congress or by any such organisation are of such a mandatory character as to prevent any members who differs from that decision from taking any action which is not in accordance with that decision. He cannot speak on behalf of the Mahasabha, but he can certainly act as he likes according to his own judgment. This is the first time that I have heard that the decisions of the Mahasabha or of the Working Committee of the Mahasabha are of a mandatory character. So far as I know, the Mahasabha has not disowned the Raja Saheb nor could it take any such action. Therefore, it seems that if Dr. Moonje has made the remarks that are ascribed to him, they were not just. If Raja Saheb, has broken the discipline of the Sabha. Dr. Moonje has done the same thing with regard to decision of the Congress. Moreover, Raja Saheb does not represent the Mahasabha on the Committee. He has been selected by a majority of the Hindu members of the Punjab Legislative Council.

While this is my view of Raja Saheb's conduct as related to the Mahasabha I am personally very sorry that Raja Saheb should have accepted the membership of the Committee. I have a great respect for the Raja Saheb. I think he is sincere, but all the same I cannot help remarking that his tendency has always been of a bureaucratic nature. Most of his life he spent in the service of the Government and therefore he has imbibed certain notions of policy, prestige and dignity which are not generally approved of in public life. Raja Saheb is very sanguine and optimistic about the value of his own views, and I do not think the claim which Raja Saheb makes for them is quite justified. The constitution which or as bad he proposes may be as good or as the constitution made by other people. The criterion by which he wants to judge the constitution for India is to satisfy the "claims" of every minority in every province. But this seems to be impossible. Minorities are making claims in different provinces which cannot be accepted by the majorities. I can understand a constitution being made on some general principles applicable to all provinces, but I cannot believe that any constitution so made will satisfy all the minorities in every province. The Hindu minority in the Punjab has certainly a right to put forth its claims. But the question is whether the Simon Commission is likely to grant them anything more than what they have already got. I hold that it is extremely unlikely, nay, almost impossible. In fact there is a danger that even the existing rights of the Hindus might be affected adversely.

TWO IRRECONCILABLE SENTIMENTS.

Raja Saheb says that he resents the insult that has been inflicted on India by the British Government by not appointing Indians on the Commission. Yet his regard for the Commission is so high that he invited them to dinner. I cannot reconcile these two sentiments. There is no use of youur resenting ulness you show it by your conduct. If you embrace a man who has insulted you and if you practically bend your knees before that man, then your resentment is simply imaginary; it is not real resentment. That is the trait of character which has brought the Hindus in disgrace in almost every walk of life. If you are going to kiss the hand that beats you unjustly, and if you are to embrace the man that insults you, and place yourself at his feet you adopt an attitude which is not compatible with self-respect. The kind of hopes which Raja Saheb entertains by his acceptance of the membership of the committee is in my judgment neither commendable nor based on any good reason. That is my objection to his behaviour in the matter of this Commission.

Moreover Raja Saheb does not represent the whole of the Hindu community of the province. I think he will admit that there are sections of the Hindus in the Punjab who do not share his views, nor his optimism about the Commission. My own point is that the Hindus of the Punjab should not have adopted a course different from that which has been adopted by the Hindus of the other provinces. Whenever we try to settle the Hindu-Muslim question we insist on settling it on an all-India basis. Raja Saheb probably wants to settle it on Provincial basis. Well, in this case I am afraid so far as the extent to the representation in the Legislative Council is concerned, the Hindus have no real grievance, unless they want it on the basis of taxation or education. But that is a claim which cannot be accepted for one province and rejected for another. There is no possibility of its being accepted by the Simon Commission also. Anyhow I think it was extremely unfortunate for him to adopt the attitude which he has adopted But in this matter he is practically on the same footing as Dr. Gokal Chand Narang and I do not know why Dr. Moonje should have selected him particularly for adverse remarks.

It is extremely unfortunate that the Hindus of the Punjab should have given opportunities to the Simon Commission to enable the members thereof to boast that they were simply "killed" by receptions and honours. It is somewhat on a par with the addresses that were given to Sir Michael O'Dwyer after martial law atrocities. My sentiments in regard to Simon Commission remain wholly unaltered. In my judgment those Indians who are co-operating with the Commission have inflicted a blow on India's prestige for which there can be no excuse and for which India as a whole will substantially suffer.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency..

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 9
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C) Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

THE TWO SIDES.

GOVERNMENT'S COERCION IN BARDOLI

GANDHIJI'S TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT PATEL

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The communique of the Government of Bombay on the Bardoli Satyagraha is in keeping with the letter of the Commissioner, Northern Division, which I had the painful duty of criticising only the other day. This communique opens with a repetition of the insult that Sjt. Vallabhbhai and his co-workers are outsiders, instead of being described as such they are described as persons who do not reside there' (in Bardoli). The communique then shamelessly refers to the fact that when the attempt at distraint had failed, the Government resorted to an 'organised attachment of buffaloes and moveable property.' Sjt. Vallabhbhai's publicity department has shown what the attachment of buffaloes has meant. The communique further triumphantly refers to the fact that 'forty Pathans were obtained to assist the Mamlatdar and Mahalkaris in the work of attachment and the care of animals attached.' The publicity department has again shown us what the introduction of Pathans has meant. Even without the assistance of that department, we could have guessed the meaning of this introduction. Whether it is the Government or private people who employ Pathans, people know why the services of these friends are enlisted. Lest, however, the accepted meaning might be attached to the enlistment of Pathans, the communique proceeds: 'Unfounded allegations have been made against the Pathans. Government are satisfied that their conduct has been exemplary in every respect.' Who does not laugh at this explanation? If as the Government contend, the Pathans have been employed to replace the vethias who are alleged to be under threat of excommunication, it is relevant to ask why Pathans have been chosen instead of vethias from other places or some other mild-mannered men. The Government pooh-pooh the notion as incredible that 'five parties, each of five Pathans, working under the eye of a responsible officer of Government, can terrorise a population of 90,000 persons.' Again experience of the people of India shows what one Pathan armed with authority can do in a whole village. It is no doubt humiliating to think that Pathans or anybody else can terrorise large mass of men, but unfortunately it is a fact of daily occurrence in this fear-ridden terror-stricken India. And I would consider the Bardoli struggle to be well fought, even without any further result, if the people of Bardoli shed their fear of men and authority and turn the Pathans into friends.

GOVT.'S SHAMELESSNESS.

But the communique is not satisfied with a recital of the coercive measures taken in respect of moveable property, it refers to forfeiture of lands. The Government are not ashamed to own that up to date of the communique 1,400 acres of such land have been disposed of under forfeiture notices and that about 5,000 acres will be disposed of in due course unless the arrears due thereon be sooner paid, and unnecessarily add that 'such lands once disposed of would never be returned.' There are several other statements in the communique which are open to criticism, but I forbear.

The communique announces some insulting accommodation for those who would pay the assessment on or before the 19th instant. It is for the people of Bardoli to return the only answer open to selfrespecting men and women. When they embarked upon this struggle, they knew the cost of resistance. I have little doubt that they will not fail to render a good account of themselves when the last heat of th estruggle commence as they did during the opening stages.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S MANLY STAND.

In marked contrast to the communique comes the letter addressed to me by Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel announcing a handsome monthly donation of Rs. 1,000 so long as the struggle lasts. Throughout his brilliant career as the Speaker of the Assembly Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel has upheld the rights of the people. Occupancy of office has not in the slightest degree made him lose his head or compromise the honour of his country. Whilst he has acted with strict impartiality, he has neither hesitated nor been afraid to act on behalf of people wherever the holding of his office has permitted him to do so. The alien rulers have established a slavish tradition that those who are in the pay of the Government must in all circumstances refrain from showing their sympathy for the people when the latter engage in any fight with the Government, and this even when the Government act in a manner contrary to laws promulgated by themselves. Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel has broken through that unhealthy and slavish tradition and has been able to do so because he has accepted his office not for its honour, not for the salary it brings him, but as he puts it in his letter, as a trust on behalf of those who have elected him to the office. It must be remembered that the Speaker is not a statutory servant of the Crown. He is a popular representative and without taking an active part in political controversies and the like, he has a perfect right to show his sympathy for the people. Having been elected as the Speaker, Sjt. Vithalbhai ceased to be a party man; but he did not and could not cease to be a representative of the combined parties who called him to preside over their deliberations. I therefore tender him my congratulations for the manly stand he has taken up on behalf of the people. If entry into legislative bodies created by the alien Government can be held at all justifiable, he has shown to those who enter these bodies and accept office the way to act nobly, fearlessly.

A MATHERAN ENTERTAINMENT

(From a Correspondent).

MATHERAN, June 5.

On Saturday the 2nd instant, at 5 p.m. an entertainment was given by Mr. Hiralal G. Shah, (the Charlie Chaplin of Gujarat) at Bhasker Villa at Matheran when prominent residents and visitors of this Hill Station were present. The distinguished guests included the Collector of Alibag, Col. M. S. Irani, I.M.S., Mr. Justice Kajiji, Mr. N. N. Mehta, Mr. Maneklal Premchand, Rao Bahadur Gosalia, Lady Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey, Narotam V. Purshotam, Mr. V. P. Dongre, Mr. Odhavji D. Shah. Mr. Hiralal delighted the audience by his numerous comic performances which were very highly appreciated by the audience. After these performances were over, Miss Gohar Jan of Calcutta at the persistent request of the audience sang two beautiful songs and added to the pleasure of the evening. Mr. Jamnadas Narotamdas Bhau in whose bungalow this entertainment was held then requested the guests to partake of the refreshments, after which the pleasant function terminated.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

ITS RECONSTRUCTION AND FUTURE POSITION

GOVT. OF INDIA'S COMMUNIQUE

SIMLA, June 7.

The following communique has been issued.

On February 21 the Indian Navy (Discipline) Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly. The main object of this measure was to apply the Naval Discipline Act, with suitable modifications to the naval forces raised and maintained by the Governor-General-in-Council, in order that substantially the same code of discipline should apply to those forces as is in operation in the British and Dominion navies. The motion of the Government to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was however negatived by one vote and in consequence the Government of India reconsidered their policy with regard to the constitution of the Indian Navy. After full consideration and consultation with His Majesty's Government, it has been decided to proceed under the limited powers inherent in the existing law, and in accordance with the recommendations of the departmental committee of 1925, to complete the reconstruction of the Royal Indian Marine, which has been in process for the last two years, in preparation for the inauguration of the Royal Indian Navy, and is already far advanced.

FUTURE POSITION OF THE NAVY.

The future position will thus be as follows: The force will continue to be designated the Royal Indian Marine, but will become a combatant force and will assume the functions and serve under conditions regarding pay, pensions etc., which were originally intended for the proposed Royal Indian Navy. The Government of India will continue to follow their declared policy with regard to the recruitment of Indians to commissioned and warrant ranks of service, and the rate at which such recruitment should proceed. One Commissioned vacancy in three, both in the executive and engineering branches of the service will be reserved for Indians, and will be open to competitive examination in India, on terms and conditions which it is hoped to announce shortly. The discipline of the force will continue to be regulated under the Indian Marine Act of 1887 which is itself a Discipline Act, but the change to cambatant status will render enrolment under that Act compulsory instead of as hitherto optional in the lower ranks.

LIMITATION OF THE ACT.

The extent of the Act is limited to Indian waters, that is to say, the high seas between the Cape of Good Hope on the west and the Straits of Magelian on the east, and any territorial waters between those limits. The command of the re-organised force will remain vested in the Director of Marine, who will be styled the Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Royal Indian Marine. In the first instance, an officer of the Royal Navy of the Rank of Rear Admiral will be lent for this purpose by H's Majesty's Government. His appointment is being announced separately and will take effect from the middle of November next. In the meantime, the force will remain under the command of the present Director, Capt. Sir Edward Headlam. The circumstances in which and the conditions under which the force may, in emergencies, be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, are determined by the relevent provisions of the Government of India Act.—A. P.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

LONDON, June 6.

Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn has been appointed Flag Officer commanding and Director of the Royal Indian Marine from the fifth of October. He will assume command about the 16th of November.—Reuter's Special.

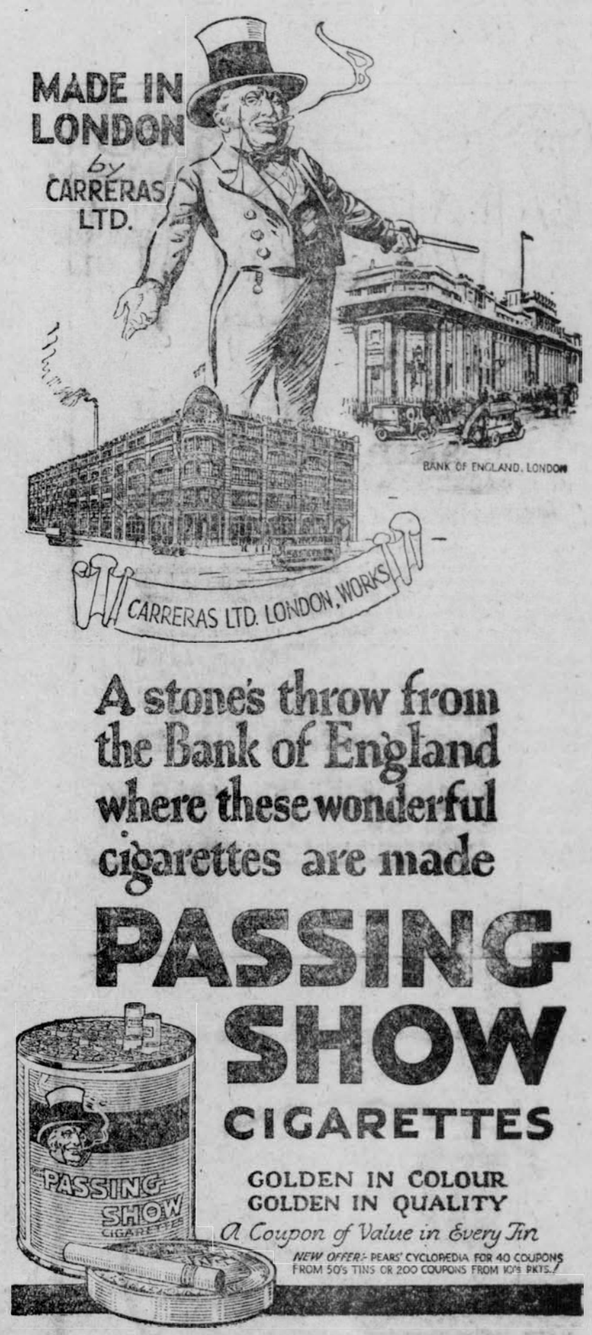
R. I. M. SEAMEN'S UNION, BOMBAY

A general public meeting of the members of the R. I. M. Seamen's Union, Bombay, was held in the Indian Seamen's Union Hall on Sunday last, Mr. R. S. Asavale, Vice-President of the Union, presiding.

Mr. Syed Munawar, General Secretary of the Union, gave an account of the interview that had taken place with the Director, Royal Indian Marine on the 21st ultimo regarding the formation of the Union and the representation of the men's grievances through the Union to the authorities concerned.

The Chairman then took the sense of the members present in matter of proceeding with the work of building up their organisation. They unanimously accorded their consent to establishing their Union on a firm footing, working it on sound and constitutional lines and to placing their grievances and demands through the same.

After enrolment of some more members and after a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.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CALCUTTA.

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That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

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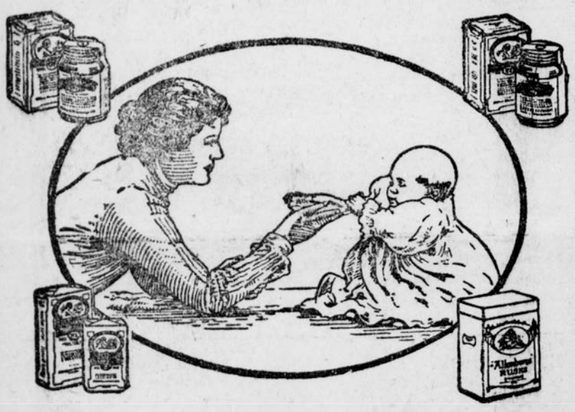

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(ESTD. 1858)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

THE BUTLER COMMITTEE AND ITS TASK

(Continued from Page 6.)

of any gain to the unhappy subjects of Indian States.

We also maintain that the so-called treaty rights do not support the view of the Princes that Government are not entitled to interfere in their domestic affairs to secure the welfare of the subjects of these States. In the first place, we submit that no treaty, so far as we know, concluded with any Prince or Ruler justifies this claim. Concluding for argument that any such treaty exists it cannot be said with any show of authority that such a treaty can override the supreme authority of the Suzerain which exist independently of these treaties. The claim for non-interference on this score is untenable.

Lastly, if the subjects of these States cannot exercise their birthright to save themselves from oppression and misrule because of the mighty power of the Paramount Power is it not the right of the subjects of Indian States to demand their assistance and invoke their interference to secure their welfare? The policy of non-interference requires to be altogether abandoned and a regular machinery is necessary to be provided through which the subjects of Indian States can get redress against misrule of autocratic Rulers.

THE QUESTION OF DEFENCE.

As regards the second term of reference it is pertinent to note that the question of defence was of utmost importance. It forms one of the main items of matters of common concern. Without this the whole inquiry would be thoroughly defective and infructuous. The Indian States claim a legitimate share in the revenues derived from customs, from the commercial services, from the monopolies of salt, excise, opium and exchange. The Indian States subjects are indirectly contributing towards this income. The treaties concluded with many States have forced the principle of free-trade over these States and after all the inter-statal barriers were removed, the Government have now raised a customs wall for revenue purposes which is bringing in enormous profits. The subjects of Indian States are vitally interested in this question; but they are not allowed to express their views. It is sheer injustice to the subjects of Indian States. It is very unfair that no relief on this account should be given to them. If the Rulers of Indian States are to be given any refund out of this income the subjects maintain that unless the Rulers give guarantees to spend this money for the interests of the subjects of Indian States it should not be allowed. How this can be secured and how matters of common concern can be adjusted and what should be the composition of an institution for this purpose, it is not advisable to state the same in detail so long as the Committee declines to recognise the very existence of the Indian States subjects and does not care to issue a questionnaire to the subjects of these States. If the scope of the inquiry is widened, if legitimate and open inquiry is held and if the co-operation of the subjects is sought, detailed schemes would be placed under such conditions; but, meanwhile, we enter an emphatic protest against the policy of this Committee in shutting out all evidence from appearing before this Committee.

In conclusion, the subjects of Indian States have to complain that they were entitled to know the grievances of the Rulers of Indian States on the ground of the violation of treaty rights and political practice. Ex parte statements of the Rulers would be equally misleading. If the inquiry had been open, if the representation of the Princes on this score had been published, if the Princes or their representatives had been subjected to cross-examination, if the subjects had been allowed to have their say about the alleged violation of treaty rights and improper political practice, the justice or otherwise of the complaints made on this score would have been apparent on the face of the record and would have enabled the authorities to reach proper conclusions. So long as the allegations on this score of violation of treaty rights are kept secret and strictly confidential we pray Government that they should not be considered behind the back of the subjects whose interests may be prejudicially affected by such ex parte consideration. We are, therefore, precluded from expressing our view because of the strict secrecy maintained by this Committee.

(Concluded).

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

KAPURTHALA'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

GRAND "SOIREE" TO WITNESS

LONDON, June 6.

Paris.—President Doumergue, M. Poincare, Lord Crewe, the Emperor of Annam, the Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharaja of Indore were among the persons invited to the Soiree given by the Maharaja of Kapurthala at the "Cercle Interallie" to witness the film of celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of the Maharaja of Kapurthala. Reuter's Special.

SECOND PRINCE OF RAJKOT DEAD

HARTAL FOR THREE DAYS

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 7.

Kumar Shri Kisharsinhji, the Second Prince of Rajkot, expired in London yesterday (aged 12). Rajkot is in great mourning. Hartal for three days is arranged. This evening a public meeting will be held to offer condolence.

COOCH BEHAR PRINCE'S BANKRUPTCY

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES.

LONDON, June 6.

The bankruptcy Court concluded the public examination of the Prince of Cooch Behar whose statement of affairs shows that liabilities extend over £26,000, largely due to creditors in India. The Prince attributed this position to costs amounting to £18,000 for prosecuting his claim to the Title of Raja of Bijni and estates held in trust by the Government of Assam and also to the liabilities assumed by him on behalf of his sister.—Reuter's Special.

COTTON TRADE

PROPOSED CHANGE OF UNIT OF BALE

LONDON, June 7.

New Orleans.—The Board of Directors of the Cotton Exchange has approved, in principle, of the proposal for fifty bale unit of trade instead of the present hundred bale unit.—Reuter's Special.

GOVERNMENT AND SALT INDUSTRY

TAXATION COMMITTEE'S PROPOSAL REJECTED

CALCUTTA, June 6.

A recent resolution of the Government of India on the salt industry turned down the proposal of the Taxation Enquiry Committee for a reference of the question to the Tariff Board on the ground that action already taken by the Government for encouraging the salt industry of India was adequate. The first Indian enterprise to take advantage of the revised policy of the Government is a factory near Dwarka, Okha Salt Works Limited which is supported by the Baroda Government. The first shipment from the port of Okha, about 31,000 Bengal maunds, arrived in Calcutta this week per Cheybassa and the shipment was readily sold off at competitive rates. This is the first time that Indian salt comparable to foreign salt has been placed on the Calcutta market. Though the manufacturers have not been able to send a larger quantity for first shipment it is expected that keen demand created for their salt will help them to send larger shipments in the future.—A. P.

The District Magistrate of Howrah has dismissed the petition of Mr. Aswini Kumar Chatterjee, defeated candidate at the last municipal election, challenging the validity of the return of one Congress and one Independent Candidate on the ground among others of false personation of voters.—A. P.

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Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

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VICEREGAL VISIT TO INDORE

SATYA SHODHAK WEDDING AT INDORE

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, June 4.

H. E. Lord Irwin the Viceroy contemplates visiting Indore during the last week of July. He is expected to arrive here on the 28th July. H. E. will be the guest of the Hon. Mr. Glancy the A. G. G. in the Residency. The Viceregal stay it is said will be for a week. Lord Irwin will meet the Central India Ruling Chiefs and Princes, who have arranged a banquet in His Excellency's honour. It is not yet known whether any arrangements are made to meet the Viceroy at Indore by the Minority Administration. Some say that as the Maharaja Yeshvantrao is out of India it is not possible to arrange any functions in H. E.'s honour in the State.

Indore witnessed an interesting wedding according to Satya Shodhak Samaj rites last week. Mr. Raoji Thorat of Bombay was married to Miss Dropadi daughter of Mr. Raoji Shinde whose son Mr. Shivram is on the personal staff of Sir Tukojirao. A special mandap was erected near Pandharinath's temple for the reception of guests. The Deputy Divan, Cabinet Members, Sirdars Changan, Yadavarao Bhayasaheb, and leading officers attended the wedding. The bridal pair received a valedictory cable from Paris from the ex-Maharaja. The special feature of this wedding was that the ceremonies were performed by non-Brahmin priests from Kolhapur trained under the Maharatta Kshatra Guru of Shri Shahu Chatrapati, the late Maharaja of Kolhapur. The festivities were carried on without any expenditure on show and display. On the banquet day instead of singing and music V. S. S. Shri Anand Swami an ardent member of the Satya Shodhak Samaj Berars, gave a learned discourse on "Self-help." Mr. Talcherkar, Bar-at-law, presided on the occasion. Messrs. Thorat, Bahirut, Kakade and others made short speeches. The president called upon the guests who were Maharattas to follow the good advice of the Swami and stand on their legs and improve their lot. He exhorted them to follow the noble example of the late Jotiba Fule who was a real Mahatma and like Martin Luther had tried to uplift the backward classes. Mr. Thorat and Miss Shinde's marriage, being the first in this city where the services of Brahmin priests were done away with has created a sensation here.

The Divan of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar was "At Home" this afternoon in honour of His Majesty's birthday at his residence in Buxi baugh. The leading officers from the Residency including the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Glancy the A. G. G. attended the gathering. State Officers and leading citizens of Indore presented themselves in large numbers at this function. There were light refreshments and the State band played a nice selection of music.

SANTA CRUZ YOUTH LEAGUE

An informal meeting of the Youths of Santa Cruz to consider the advisability of the formation of a local Youth League on the lines laid down by the Bombay Provincial Youth Conference was held on Monday, 4th instant. The meeting was well attended and Sjt. J. K. Mehta, Chairman of the Notified Area Committee, Santa Cruz, presided on the occasion.

The proceedings began with a national Song and an opening speech by the Chairman. In a forceful speech he dealt with the necessity of a cosmopolitan organization of young men and women to look after the civic and political life of the village or the town in which he or she lives. He believed that polities coud not be separated from any sphere of human activities and that it pervaded the whole being of every man or woman. He hoped that the Youth League would serve as an impetus to the work that was ahead of the youths of Santa Cruz. He then concluded with an appeal to the elderly section of the audience, to give their most sympathetic and practical support to this movement of the young in any shape or form, which is the one nucleus of the Indian national forces.

A provisional committee was then elected.

Wonderful Talisman.

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE,
ANDUL BERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ATHLETIC TEAM SAILING FOR HOLLAND.

VICEROY SENDS MESSAGE OF BON VOYAGE.

BOMBAY, June 6.

The Indian Olympic Athletic Team is leaving tommorrow by the City line boat S. S. city of Cairo to take part in the Olympic games in Holland next month. The team consists of athletes from different provinces. They are Messrs. J. A. Hall Bengal (400 metres flat race) R. Burns Bengal (100 and 200 metres) D. D. Mooljl, engal (Swimming) Abdul Hamid, Punjab (110 metres high hurdles) Gurbachan Singh, Punjab (1,000 and 5,000 metres), Dulip Singh, Punjab (Long Jump) Dr. B. Chavan, Bombay (500 metres flat rate), and J. Murphy Madras (800 metres flat rce). M. D. D. Sondhi, Secretary all India Olympic Association is in charge of the team.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE OF BON VOYAGE.

As the Dutch Government desired that the team should bring with it the distinctive flag of its nation, H. E. the Viceroy, at the request of the Secretary, has given to the team a Union Jack with the Star of India and the Crown in the centre. The Viceroy has also sent to the Secretary the following message dated today.

"Wish you all members of the team bon voyage and every success in the Olympic Games".

Mr. Sondhi has sent the following reply addressed to the Military Secretary, "Convey to His Excellency deepest gratitude of Olympic team for flag and for Gracious Message of kind wishes which greatly appreciated".—A. P.

STORM TRAGEDY IN DEVENGARE

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

MADRAS, June 5.

Many have been rendered homeless in Devengare (Mysore) as a result of heavy storm. Two theatres have collapsed killing a family of three.—A. P.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES TO LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

INDIA OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, June 5.

India Office announces that India's representatives at the League Assembly this year are Lord Lytton, Nawab of Palanpur and Sir Basantkumar Mullick. Substitute delegates are Sir Edward Chamier, Sir Kurma Nayadu and Mr. Abdullah Yusufali.—Reuter.

PRAYER BOOK IN PARLIAMENT

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S MESSAGE

LONDON, June 5.

"The Prayer Book is our hope and meaning" is the title of a message published on the eve of the Parliamentary discussion of the new Prayer Book by the Archbishop of Canterbury. "I am not so much asking for the approval of the new Book as bespeaking a fair hearing for it," says he. The Archbishop acknowledges that if Parliament again rejects the measure, the prospects of confusion and the spread of lawlessness loom large and ugly, but he does not believe that the small minority of extremists would be able to thwart the wishes of the whole of the central body of Church opinion.—Reuter's Special.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 31st May, 1928:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000; Capital paid up Rs. 1,68,00,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc., Rs. 16,79,36,000; Sundries including Branch adjustments Rs. 2,70,14,000. Total Rs. 22,17,50,000.

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 4,95,54,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 3,15,65,000; Bills discounted Rs. 1,23,39,000; Bank premises Rs. 55,92,000; Sundries including Branch adjustments Rs. 2,37,56,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties etc., Rs. 9,89,44,000. Total Rs. 22,17,50,000.

The Tinnevelly Municipality has appointed a committee to prepare a memorandum for the Simon Commission.—A. P.

"SCISSORS" Smokers!

PRESENT TICKETS for FREE GIFTS are now enclosed in packets of "SCISSORS" Cigarettes.

Packet Slides as per illustration No. 1 have been discontinued.

If you have not yet collected the required number of "SCISSORS" Packet Slides for the Present you want you may complete the number with PRESENT TICKETS as per illustration No. 2.

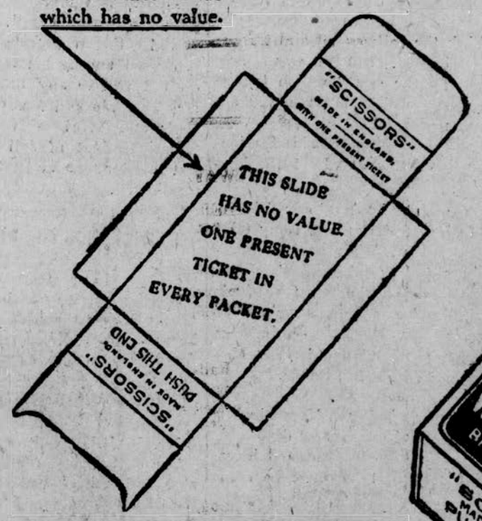
Packet Slides as per illustration No. 3 are of no value whatsoever.

The following list of "SCISSORS" Presents cancels all previous lists issued:—

No.	Name of Present	Present Tickets required.
1.	Remington Portable Typewriter	13,750
2.	Decca Portable Gramophone	4,375
3.	Solid Silver Cigarette Case	1,000
4.	"Parker" Fountain Pen	1,000
5.	Mother-of-Pearl & Gold Mntd. Cigarette Holder	700
6.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 2	800
7.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 0	660
8.	Circular Tin Container (E. P. N. S.)	460
9.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Superior quality	625
10.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Curved Design	525
11.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Flat Design	500
12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings	500
13.	Clare Glasses	240
14.	Gent's Silk Socks	375
15.	12 Gent's Handkerchiefs	300
16.	Mother-of-Pearl & Silver Mntd. Cgt. Holder	300
17.	Eversharp Pencil	300
18.	Manicure Set	250
19.	Superior Vest	175
20.	Pocket Knife	130
21.	Rolled Gold Slave Bangle	175
22.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175
23.	Notepaper & Envelopes (100)	165
24.	Razor	200
25.	Ash Tray	170
26.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
27.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
28.	Washing Belt	150
29.	Vanity Case	150
30.	Box of Pears Soap	145
31.	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
32.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch	90
33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Plain)	90
34.	Playing Cards (1 Pack)	75
35.	Icilma Shaving Soap	90
36	Toothbrush	75
37.	Toothcream Colgates	75
38.	Toothcream Kolynos	75
39.	Pair of Garters (Gent's)	75
40.	Comb	40
41.	"Mayflower" Propelling Pencil	50

No. 1. This style of Packet Slide has been discontinued.

No. 2. Specimen of the new Present Ticket.



No. 3. Specimen of new Packet Slide which has no value.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 8 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

"A BRILLIANT BORE"

FAR TOO MUCH OF SHAW.

AN EXPERT ON BRITISH FOIBLES

A SCATHING CRITIC OF SHAVIAN FRANKNESS

Mr. L. J. Maxse Editor of "The National Review", launches a severe onslaught on George Bernard Shaw's "idiosyncrasies" in the following article in "The Weekly Dispatch.'

That we English are a good-natured, easy-going long-suffering community is obvious from the manner in which we consent to be lectured on every conceivable topic by every conceivable person.

SELF-APPOINTED MENTORS.

We have little to show for our tolerance beyond the establishment in our midst of a "posse comitatus" of self-appointed mentors who make it their business to proclaim our failings and failures from the housetops on every possible and impossible occasion, and to advertise to the world at large what fools and knaves we are.

Conspicuous among our critics and assailants are individuals not born in England who, for some unexplained and unfathomable reason, have elected to waste their lives on London, presumably in order that they may we able to study our shortcoming at close quarters and to that extent pass for "experts" on English foibles.

"Foremost among the expatriated is Mr. Bernard Shaw, who is never so happy as when tilting at some English institution, pouring ridicule on some English profession, or taking away our national character.

"How and why such a genius resigns himself to spend his days among such dolts is one of those enigmas that passes the wit of man." z

"England is always in the wrong." That seems to be the sum and substance of the Shavian creed. Whenever this country is ultimately goaded into a war that we have made morbid, if not always acute, efforts to avoid, our professional detractors at once set to work to make propaganda for the other side.

The chartered "Etterateur" is real danger in war because he stimulates every enemy and depresses every ally. It is not realised abroad that he is only a laughing stock at home. His being left at large interpreted as evidence of a guilty conscience in the British Goversment that dare not lay by the heels so potent and convincing a censor.

"Foreigners don't understand the type of "pure cussedness" that is "agin" any authority under which it lives. Mr. Bernard Shaw, if a denizen of the Fatherland, would be violently pro-French, just as he would be an ardent pro-German in France, and in a persisent anti-British merely because he inhabits this island."

SOME OF HIS JOKES."

As the English are almost the only people on the planet with a genuine and comprehensrive sense of humour—by which respect they are the antithesis of the Irish—they are able to regard the cranks they harbour as more or less of a joke.

But there are jokes and jokes, and Mr. Bernard Shaw has long ceased to be a good joke, and runs no slight risk of becoming a prize bore. His idiosyncrasies have grown upon him, and his insatiable love of the limelight constrains him to "barge in" at every juncture with the single result of making himself supremely absurd in his pathetic efforts to be unique.

"The grotesqueness of his judgment was demonstrarted by his comparison of Lenin to George Washington for the purpose of having a dig at the British whom he accused of treating these great men alike—i.e., crucifying them while alive and canonising them when dead."

He anticipates the joyful day when "We (is he part of the "we") shall erect a statue to Lenin not far from the already existing statue to George Washington. Lenin was the greatest European statesman that ever lived."

After this we are prepared for anything—and we get it. Thus Jenner was publicly denounced as a fraud and a quack and vaccination stigmatised as a "stunt" in the enlightened columns of the "Nation and Athenoeum," whose readers were informed by Mr. Shaw that "to call him (Jenner) a man of science nowadays would be like calling Old Moore an astronomer."

CONTEMPT FOR DOCTORS.

Furthermore: "The bubble is burst, the stunt is played out. Only in the homes, of lost causes which have supplanted Oxford, the medical professional, the magistracy, and the Press is vaccination now believed in as Jenner believed in it."

But Shavian contempt extends from the general to the particular—if it begins with Jenner it embraces the entire faculty of medicine. Like every other tenet in this particular creed, it is inspired by colossal conceit. Mr. Shaw delighted a gathering of osteopaths, rather more than a year ago, by declaring that 'he had met some doctors and could have learnt all they knew in five minutes." But how did he know that these doctors had disclosed all their knowledge at a chance meeting in which they were probably unable to get in a word edgeways?

However, the assembled osteopaths were cheered by the assertion that "Lord Dawson of Penn, with regard to the origin and nature of disease, knows exactly as much as I know, and that is precisely nothing."

"Nevertheless, if we happened to be ill some of us might prefer the ministrations of Lord Dawson to those of Mr. Bernard Shaw, and it is not unknown for persons who are most demontrative in their derision of the medical profession when in robust health to become so "rattled" by the least ache or pain as to be a positive nuisance to their doctors and a nightmare to their nurses."

Mr. Shaw's latest escapade is among his worst, though not in the least surprising. Last autumn the country, from Lasd's End to John o' Groats, was horrified by a hideous and savage murder in Essex, the victim being P.C. Gutteridge, who, on his solitary nocturnal round, gallantly challenged and held up a suspicious motor-car.

He was mercilessly butchered by armed desperadoes and when he was down and dying his eyes were deliberately shot out by these fiends in human form.

The horror of this outrage was accentuated by the humiliation caused as week followed week without the miscreants being brought to book. Their immunity endangered the life of every policeman throughout the countryside.

Proportionate was the relief when, at last, supherhuman exertions and ingenuity worth of Sherlock Holmes, Scotland Yard was able to lay hold of them. After an exhaustnve trial reflecting the highest credit on all concerned they were convicted and sentenced on evidence that left no doubt in the mind of the jury.

THE BROWNE LETTER.

Here was a golden opportunity for an exhibition of Shawishness that was instantly forthcoming. In a letter that no one else could have written, to a relative of one of the condemned criminals, our Wiseacre poured scorn and contumely on the administration of justice, suggesting that the death of these "unpopular" murderers would be due to the fact that a sensational newspaper had offered a big reward for evidence resulting in their conviction and almost insinuating that their death had been bought.

"Of sympathy for the gallant Gutteridge, so foully done to death, or for his forlorn widow, there was no hint, nor any recognition of the admirable devotion of the detectives that ultimately put the malefactors in the dock."

That would be too commonplace. Ordinary people feel that way; Mr. Bernard Shaw must always be different. But one can have too much of a good thing and we are having an overdose of this brilliant bore.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

"RELIGION IN INDIA."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a close spectator of the controversy raging between Mr. Anil Baran Ray and one 'C.L.D.' If European Culture is to be judged from the tone of 'C.L.D.'s' latest letter, I am of opinion that it has much to learn from Indian culture. It seems, this European gentleman is of the mentality of Miss Mayo. They cannot speak or write about things Indian without piling up abusive adjectives and deriding expressions. Miss Mayo writes about Indians 'To me they are all barbarians.' C. L. D. writes about Indian Spirituality, "To me it is all pure tosh.' A prejudiced mind cannot be convinced. We must simply ignore everything emanating from such brains. But healthy criticisms from sympathetic persons are always to be welcomed.

To come to the cause of this controversy: Mr. Ray was alvising his countrymen that they should not belittle or ignore their spiritual inheritance. He said that India was spiritually great, and rightly advised his countrymen not to ape the West. C. L. D. has misunderstood Mr. Ray in this respect. Mr. Ray was writing of the India which was once great. The present-day India is the bleeding exploited India by these cultured Westerners. If C. L. D. is to judge Indian spirituality and culture at the present standard, he cannot but delude himself. It will be as absurd as saying that Christ's religion reached its zenith during the late War.

If C. L. D. wants a concrete reality of Indian Spirituality and Culture he has only to face towards Mahatma Gandhi, Tagore, Arabindo Ghosh and many such Indians. But C. L. D.'s oracles are Mr. Aldous Huxley, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, and a certain obscure Hindu Raja!

C. L. D. asks "Are the desires and passions of people here less pronounced than elsewhere?" I answer, No. But that is not the point at issue. Human nature is human nature everywhere. The real issue is, how are these tigers and apes in man treated by the West and East respectively. C. L. D. has evaded this question.

Mr. Ray was not at all boasting about India's present spirituality, but simply sounded a note of warning, and gave a piece of sound advice, when he said 'Do not ape the West; do not cut the branch on which you are sitting."

Time alone can show whether Western Culture and Civilisation is a 'debasing' materialism or not. History repeats itself. "Frivolity and Sensuality" is the bane of Humanity, and no nation which was frivolous and sensuous has thrived. Where is the colossal Egyptian civilisation? Where is the grand Grecian civilisation. Where is the mighty Roman civilisation? But Indian civilisation still thrives and grows.

Whatever the goal of Western civilisation may be, we are quite willing to take that which is best in it. Her Science, her scientific outlook, and her efficient organising capacity are all good, and even necessary for us. But more than this we do not want, and we will have to say to the missionaries of 'Western Culture and Civilisation' Thanks very much for these; you may keep the rest for yourself.

West has also to learn something from the East. That cannot be gained by "studying her religion and philosophy for thirty years.' We cannot become Ciceros by studying all his orations. The spirit of Indian philosophy and spirituality can only be drawn from such fountains as Mahatma Gandhi, Tagore, Arabindo Ghosh and others.

C. L. D. talks much of Western culture and belittles unreasonably Indian spirituality. But he has written without explaining his conception of both. Perhaps, he will care to enlighten the unintelligent and 'foolish' Indians in this respect. His thirty years study in itself is too wonderful, and surely wisdom must be over-flowing. It is quite easy to criticise without any 'rhyme or reason,' or to silence once opponent by saying "It is all tosh to me.'—Yours, etc.,

P. V. I.

Bombay, June 4.

KIRKEE ARSENAL WORKSHOPS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last six months, the authorities at the Kirkee Arsenal Workshops have been thinking of subjecting the workmen to what they called a 'fred test", i.e., trial test, though the workmen have been working there for the last 10 to 15 years. The workmen resisted with success until now. The authorities now have taken recourse to discharging men on the ground that Government have not allotted sufficient funds to maintain the present labour strength, and have now actually discharged 76 men with one month's notice. They have been promised suspension of their discharge, in case they agree to submit to a trial test. The workmen have seen through the ease of the Government and have asked the authorities as to how they will meet the expenses, in case all men pass the trial. In such absence of the stability of employment, the workmen cannot put in their heart to their work and turn out the maximum outturn. It is rumoured that this method is to be followed in the case of all the workmen. The proposal of the workmen to stop the factory for one day per week to meet the reduced allotment, was not accepted by the authorities. It being difficult to find work in the beginning of the monsoons the workmen are in a compromising mood. The authorities are, however, bent upon carrying out their scheme. The patience of the workmen, like everywhere, will soon be exhausted and there is likelihood of trouble. The budget for the Military Department is sanctioned every year. Is the allotment for Kirkee Arsenal given every month? Does the Government expect that their work will be properly done under such conditions? Is this the way that the Government is going to act as model to private employers? Further developments will be duly communicated. Yours etc.—

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Poona, June 3.

MR. KARMARKAR AND ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—Your morning contemporary the "Times of India" in its issue of 22nd May last, when giving a picture of the casting of the A. I. Shivaji Memorial statue at the P. and O. Company's Mazagaum Docks printed the following letter press under it:—

"The casting of this immense statue is being carried out there and when completed it will be erected at Poona. The sculptor is Mr. V. R. Karmarkar, the first Indian sculptor to be admitted to the Royal Academy of Arts".

During my stay in London I had often visited the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy of Arts, and so far as I know not a single Indian artist or sculptor has yet secured the coveted distinction of being admitted to the membership or associateship of Royal Academy of Arts. I fear there is some mistake. Will Mr. Karmarkar or any other artist kindly explain? If Mr. Karmarkar has really secured this unique honor he must be congratulated publicly. I would certainly regard this honor as even higher than securing a senior Wrangler ship in Cambridge?—Yours etc.,

H. A. TALCHERKAR.

Rampur kothi, Indore, C.I. June 4.

PROPOSED HAJIS' CAMP IN DADAR

PARSI COLONY'S PROTEST.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with very great consternation that the residents of the Dadar Parsi Colony learnt of the intention of the Government to locate a Hajis' Camp on the East of and rather close by our Colony. Does the Government intend to convert this beautiful garden Colony of ours into a slum area impregnated with cholera, plague, influenza, etc., which are sure to invade our so far healthy Colony, if these Hajis were located here? It is not only our Colony that will suffer. Close by is the Victoria Jubilee Technical College with the Students' Hostels. Does the Government desire to endanger the stability and utility of this Institution, quite unique of its kind in the whole of India?. Hundreds of people men, women and children are now going to and coming from the Vadala Station every day and night and in so doing they shall have to pass through or very close by the Hajis' Camp, and you know, Sir, all the Hajis are not meek people.

Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee really deserves the sincerest thanks of us, the Parsi Colonists for so ably taking up our case in the meeting of the Improvement Trust Committee the other day against this monstrous proposal of the Government.

Even the Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust does not think the site proposed by the Government near our Colony suitable for Hajis' Camp.

When this question comes before the Board of the Improvement Trust and the Corporation, let us hope that in the interest of the Technical Institute, and all the residents round about, the members of both these bodies will oppose tooth and nail this proposition of the Government and throw it off. May wiser counsels prevail with the Government and they may not press for this proposal.—Yours, etc.,

E. A. TARAPORE.

Parsi Colony,
Dadar, June 5.

POOR MEN'S WAGES

NEED FOR LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION

The "Bombay Law Journal" writes:

The conditions under which labourers in mills and other large concerns work, are rapidly claiming the attention of the social worker, the lawyer and Government. We refer, for the moment, to the system of or rather, want of system in levying fines and forfeiture on workmen for petty omissions or mistakes. The investigations of the Labour Office, Bombay, show that fining is to-day universal in all textile mills in the Presidency. Deductions on account of spoilt or damaged articles handed over to workers are very frequent, and often times, two days' wages are cut for a single day's absence. No general or definite limits are prescribed as to the extent upto which fines can be imposed. It is only fair that the workmen be protected by some sort of legislation against arbitrary or unfair use of this weapon by the employers. Further, where fines are levied, these as well as forfeited wages should, as under the Truck Act, be compulsorily credited to funds earmarked for the welfare of the employees of the concern, to be administered, by workers and employers jointly. The amount of interest charged on loans made to workmen, (such loans and interest being recovered from the wages) also requires to be regulated and kept within conscionable limits.

G. I. P. RAILWAY LEAVE RULES

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

Every Railway servant still remembers with a feeling of sadness the untimely end of a coaching clerk at Kurla Station who committed suicide a few years back. It is alleged by the Staff that the deceased applied to the D. T. M., Bombay for leave at the death of his mother but as usual it was rejected. Again his father died and he was not granted any leave on the plea of "No relief available". A year passed and his marriage was settled and again he could not get any leave on the same preposterous ground. This broke the heart of the employee who in a fit of disappointment, is said to have hanged himself in his own room.

When the above tragedy was related to me, I did not believe it, because i did not think the railway administration was so barbarous. But I was only disillusioned by the report which I have just received which has removed all doubts from my mind.

A Number Taker from Banda Station writes in his letter dated 13th, May 1928 as under:—

"I had applied for 10 days' casual leave on the 7th May 1928 through reply paid Telegram to D.V.S., Jubbulpore mentioning therein my grand-mother's and uncle's death but on the 9th I received a letter from office, a copy attached."

The copy of the D.V.S. Jubbulpore letter No. EB/1 PF/82 dated 7th May 1928 to the Station Master, Banda.

Dear Sir,

Re:—Number Taker Nawalsingh's Telegram of date for 10 days' casual leave.

I regret his request cannot be complied with.

(Sd.) D. V. SUPERINTENDENT.

This brings to my mind the statement of a guard who informed me that he appeared for Guards' Examination along with 4 Indian and 4 Anglo-Indian candidates. The latter were simply asked their name and passed and the former were examined very strictly. When he protested against this sort of differential treatment, he was told that G. I. P. was not for Indians.

The Agent must look into this and put all the Divisional officers right before they could do irreparable harm to the staff.

MR. CAMPBELL IN YERAVDA JAIL

PERMISSION TO INTERVIEW DISALLOWED

Mr. George Allison alias Mr. Campbell who was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for forging a passport, is undergoing his imprisonment in Yeravda jail. He has already served fifteen months. Some anxiety is caused among his friends as they do not receive any news from him. Mr. Thengde and Mr. Ghate of the Peasants and Workers' Party wrote to the Superintendent of Jail for an interview but this too, we understand, has been disallowed.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India:—Remittances during the week ending 2nd June, 1928: 379,000. Total remittance from 1st April 1928 to 2nd June 1928: 8,275,000.

COMING CENTENARIES

Mr. R. B. Paymaster, writes:—

The centenaries of many famous personages fall during the current year. On the 24th February last there was the centenary of Sir Henry Parkes, a notable diplomatist in the early years of Britain's representation in China and on the 20th March (and not on May 20 as the "Daily Mail" Year Book says owing probably to an error in type) saw the anniversary of Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist and father of the modern European drama about whom I wrote in these columns. On April 4, there were the centenaries of Mrs. Oliphant, the novelist and of the specialist in Russian literature W. R. S. Ralston. The learned Frenchman Adolph Taine's centenary then fell on 21st April and that of the greatest ernsader of Purity—Josephine Butler—three days after the centenary of her husband the Dean of Manchester, William Davenport Adams 11 days after her on 5th May 1828. Other centenaries are those of Dante G. Rossetti, the famous poet and artist on 12th May and of Sir J. Russell Reynolds the famous physician on May 22, the centenary of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, who had done in his time useful public work falls on June 8, of the famous Irish prelate Archbishop Plunket on August 26, the American Minister. The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard on October 29, and of the distinguished scientific investigator Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson two days later. George Augustus Sala, the well-known journalist on the "Daily Telegraph" whose contributions every week for some time we used to read in the "Bombay Gazette" was born on November 24, 1828, (and died in 1896).

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